The New-York Times.

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A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Collision of Two Propellers on Lake Huron.

The Pewabic Run Into by the Meteor and Almost Instantly Sunk.

From Seventy-five to One Hundred Lives Lost.

The Collision the Result of Gross Carelessness.

Partial List of Lost and Rescued Passengers.

DETROIT, Friday, Aug 11.

A collision occurred between the steamboats *Pewabic* and *Meteor*, at 6½ o'clock on Wednesday evening, six miles from shore.

The *Pewabic* was struck on her port bow, just aft the pilot-house, and sunk in three or four minutes.

The boats were running at full speed, and struck with such terrible force as to crush in the entire bow of the *Pewabic*.

At the time the accident occurred it was scarcely dark, and the boats saw each other six miles apart. When approaching, they exchanged signals, and the *Pewabic* bore off to pass, but the *Meteor*, for some unexplained reason, turned in the same direction and struck the *Pewabic*.

A number of the passengers on board the *Pewabic* were killed by the crushing of her timbers.

A few jumped on board the *Meteor* before the *Pewabic* sunk.

Life-boats were immediately lowered from the *Meteor*, and picked up those who were not carried down with the wreck.

One hundred and seventy-five to two hundred persons were on board of the *Pewabic* at the time of the disaster. Seventy five of the passengers and twenty-three of the crew were saved.

The loss of life cannot be correctly ascertained as yet, but it will be near one hundred.

The *Meteor* remained near the scene of the disaster till morning, in the hope of picking up any persons that might be still floating on pieces of wreck; but none were found.

The propeller *Mohawk* passing down, the survivors were transferred to her from the *Meteor*, and brought to this city.

The *Meteor* was but slightly injured, and continued her trip to Lake Superior.

The following are names of passengers known to be lost:

Miss F. Homer, Houghton; Miss Frank Rider, Houghton; Miss Taylor, Tiffin, Ohio; Caroline M. Wright, Detroit; Mrs. William Wells, Ann Harbor; wife and four children of Edward Swan, Canada East; wife, son and daughter of Henry Litchell, Lake Superior; Louis James, Rockville; Miss Hannah Kelly, Illinois; William Ottell, Cleveland; Miss Julia Ramsey, Tiffin, Ohio; Mrs. Hall and two children, Copper Harbor; A. O. Neal, Cleveland; Thomas Blackwell, Ontanagon; John Tracy, Cleveland.

Names of the crew that were lost:

First Engineer, R. G. Jackson and wife, Detroit; First Cook, Samuel Bowles, Detroit; greaser, H. Chaler, Cleveland; deck hand, James Riley, Cleveland; chambermaid, Mary ——, Cleveland; third porter, Big Jones, Cleveland; watchman, Robert Margrave, Cleveland; bar-tender, Daniel Earls, Marquette.

PASSENGERS SAVED.

J. Porter and wife, Elgin, Ohio; Mrs. Charles Mills, Elgin, Ohio; A. L. Foster, Churchill, Canada West; W. Keene, Canada West; W. Levan and three children, Canada West; Henry Mitchell, Lake Superior; Samuel Ananbroker, Port Huron, England; —— Peck, Newark, Ohio; A. W. Tildlen, Cumberland, Ohio; Mr. Hotham, wife and child, Bridgewater, Mass.; L. L. McKnight and wife, Detroit; Mrs. Commander Gardner, Detroit; Mrs. Ada Brush, Detroit; Kate C. Jones, New-York; Edmond James, New-York; Miss Mary M. Foote, New-York; John Jefferds, New-York; Mrs. Kaufman, Maryland, Ohio; Mrs. G. Nauslation, Canada West; J. H. Ashmead, Hartford, Conn.; Frank Marstadt, Detroit; Louis Slaser, Quebec; John Shields, Portage; Patrick McCana, Massachusetts; J. D. Baker, Detroit; J. M. Backens, Hamilton; T. R. Roberts, Ohio; B. Mercer, Columbus, Ohio; Wm. Morrison, New York; James Doyle, Eagle Harbor; John Bushew, Canada; John Bloser, Detroit; W. B. Mackeller, Ohio; John Fraser, Michigan; Daniel Graham, Michigan; Joseph Mortall, Portage; Benj. Bain, Michigan; Wm. Bolls, Canada; Michael Sullivan, Michigan; Michael Graham, Marquette; Charles A. Abanant, Canada; Michael Doyle, Massachusetts; Jones Connelly, Eagle Harbor; H. A. Brano, Canada West; W. McLean, Canada; John Jameson, Canada; Henry Knight, Illinois; Theodore G. Lyster, Detroit; Wm. E. Hall, Copper Harbor; Dr. M. C. Lewis, Cleveland; Charles Harris, West Hebron, N. Y.; Thos. Fitzgerald, Philadelphia; John Brennan, Cleveland; James Rese, Cleveland; Thomas Blair, Cleveland; Andrew Flowers, Cleveland; Michael, Sullivan, Cleveland; Wm. Reid, Cleveland; Mrs. C. M. Wright, Detroit; Dr. H. S. Douglass, daughter and son, Ann Arbor; J. W. Cherry and wife, Deleware, Ohio; J. Worman, wife and daughter, Troy, Ohio.

The following of the crew were saved: Capt. George McKay, Cleveland; First Mate, George, Cleveland; Second Mate, Frank Dugo, Cleveland; "Lookout," John McKay, Cleveland; Clerk, Chas. A. Mack, Detroit; Second Engineer, Wm. Kennedy, Cleveland; Steward, John Lynch, Detroit; Porter, John Mooney, Cleveland; Second Porter, John Miller, Cleveland; Decksweeper, John Kelly, Cleveland; Wheelsman; Ed. Mooney, Cleveland.

DETROIT, Friday, Aug. 11.

No further particulars have been received from the scene of the late catastrophe on Lake Huron. Capt. McCoy, of the steamer *Pewabic*, has gone with a small steamer to cruise about the spot where the *Pewabic* sunk. It is proposed also to send a diver to the wreck. The books and papers of the ill-fated steamer were lost. It is, therefore, impossible to give a complete list of the passengers who were on board; but the list already telegraphed comprises those saved.

The *Pewabic* was built last year, and was valued at $100,000. She was insured for $60,000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 11.

DESERVED PROMOTION.

Among the recent brevet promotions is that of Col. FRED. T. LOCKE, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Fifth Army Corps, to be Brevet Brigadier-General. Gen. LOCKE entered the service in April, 1861, as Adjutant of the Twelfth New-York State Militia, Col. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, and was soon after commissioned Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of PORTER's division, the nucleus of the Fifth Corps, and Aug. 20, 1862, Capt. LOCKE was made Adjutant-General of the corps, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In November, 1864, he received the brevet of Colonel, and the brevet of Brigadier-General dates April 1, and was bestowed for gallantry at Five Forks. Gen. LOCKE has been identified with the Fifth Corps from its organization, having on the 14th of May, 1862, written the first official order, and on the 3d of July, 1865, the last—closing the official history of the corps, and filing it among the archives of the War Department. Gen. LOCKE bears a scar received in the desperate engagement of Spottsylvania, and has a proud record of duty in the field.

OUR GLORIOUS DEAD.

The Quartermaster-General has issued a pamphlet of 200 pages, giving the names of all the soldiers who have died and been buried in and about Washington, amounting, between Aug. 1, 1861, to June 30, 1865, to 20,727. These are buried in the Battle, Harmony, National and Military Asylum Cemeteries. The greatest number of deaths in hospital in one day was 84; the least number 4. The principal nationalities were represented as follows: United States, 7,173; England, 213; Ireland, 660; France, 42; Germany, 533; Canada, 167; unknown. 1,977. New-York is the largest represented of the several States. Other important statistics accompany the work, which will prove of great value to the historian.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Col. J. H. SIMPSON, United States Engineers, and Hon. SPRINGER HARBAUGH, a Government Director, have just returned from a tour of inspection of the location and construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Omaha, in Nebraska, under instructions from the War Department and Secretary of the Interior. They will, at an early day, make full reports to their respective departments, as to the character and condition of the work.

HILL SKEDADDLES.

B. G. HILL, the rebel just out of the workhouse, rearrested last night and released upon his parole to report this morning to the Provost-Marshal, has disappeared. The military authorities here want him.

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES IN VIRGINIA.

ROBERT RIDGEWAY, of the Richmond *Whig*, and JOHN S. BARBOUR, President of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, to-day announced themselves candidates for Congress from Virginia.

MUSTERING OUT.

Since Aug. 3 there have been mustered out of the service sixty regiments and batteries, including an aggregate of over 20,000 men.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Another sale of government property, comprising condemned tents, clothing, harness, &c., has taken place at Alexandria. Hospital tents sold at nine and one half cents per pound; common tents, seven and one half; Sibley tents, seven and one fourth, and shelter tents, six cents; spades brought eight and three-fourths; shovels, seven and three-fourths; camp hatchets, eleven and one half; pick-axes, twenty-five and one-fourth, and axes twenty-three cents apiece. Shirts were sold for forty cents, drawers for thirty-nine, and bed-sacks forty cents each. Harness realized from $2 02 to $2 40 for single sets, and wagon covers brought fifteen cents per pound. All the other articles brought like good prices.

REDUCTION OF LABOR FORCE.

Yesterday there was a further reduction of the force employed in the armorer's department of the Washington Arsenal, about one hundred men being discharged. A few months since there were nearly three hundred men in this department, but at present there are less than fifty. The large quantity of Springfield rifled muskets which needed cleaning and repairing will be sent to Springfield shortly, leaving comparatively but a small quantity of other arms to be fitted up here, and it is from this cause this reduction is made.

REVENUE.

The receipts of internal revenue to-day amounted to $130,599,509. The Deputy Commissioner has decided that where receipts given to parties who deposit valuables with banks for safe keeping contain guarantees for the value of the same, such guarantees are held to be subject to stamp duty, as agreements or contracts.

PRISONERS RELEASED.

One hundred and twenty-seven prisoners have been released from the Old Capital in the last six days, leaving but 104 in that institution.

VIRGINIA RAILROADS.

The railroads in Virginia are rapidly approaching completion, and will shortly all be in running order. The cars will run to Lynchburgh from Alexandria on Monday, and the Richmond and Aquia Creek roads will connect at Fredericksburgh in a few days, thus doing away with present staging of ten miles. Steps are being taken to reopen at once the Manassas Gap road to Front Royal and Strasburg. The unfinished Loudon and Hampshire road will be pushed to completion at an early day.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

The new building attached to the public printing establishment is completed, and will soon be in operation. Eighteen additional presses are being put in, which will print all the books and documents, now delayed as far back as 1863, in time for the meeting of Congress. This delay has been occasioned by the enormous amount of work done for the Treasury Department and Navy Department.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

RESIGNATION OF CLARENCE SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 11.

The professional duties of Mr. C. A. SEWARD requiring his personal attention, he has relinquished his position of Acting Assistant Secretary of State, and returned to New-York.

FROM AFRICA.

A black man who was liberated in Kentucky five years ago, and went to Africa as a preacher and missionary, recently arrived in Washington on private business. He brought a message of respect to the President from the King of the Bassas, accompanied with the request that the former would send him a "rain coat," meaning one made of india-rubber. The garment has been purchased, and will be forwarded to his African Majesty in due time.

HANDSOME PRESENT.

JAMES DONALDSON, for a long time a messenger attached to the State Department, has just been presented with one thousand dollars, the contribution of a few personal friends of Secretary SEWARD, who thus substantially manifest their appreciation of Mr. DONALDSON's valuable services and unremitting attention to the Secretary during his late physical affliction; and as a further mark of the estimation in which Mr. DONALDSON is held, as an officer, he has been commissioned as a Justice of the Peace.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue rules that where receipts given to parties who deposit valuables with banks for safe keeping, contain guarantees for the value of the same, such guarantees are held to be subject to stamp duty as agreements or contracts.

ROLL OF HONOR.

The War Department has just published a pamphlet entitled the "Roll of Honor," giving the names of soldiers who died in defence of the American Union and were interred in the national cemeteries in the District of Columbia, from Aug. 3, 1861, to June 30, 1865. The entire number is 20,727. Of these 15,000 were white, including nearly 7,200 natives of this country, 213 from England, 660 from Ireland, 533 from Germany, and 167 from Canada; and about 30 other nationalities in small proportions are represented. The unknown whites number about 6,000, and the unknown blacks or contrabands, 5,700. The cemeteries are kept in good condition, and the names of the deceased, as far as known, are inscribed on the headboards of the frames.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES.

On inquiry at the United States Treasurer's office today, it was ascertained that of the large amount of notes presented for redemption, not more than from one and a half to two per centum, if so many, are counterfeit. The spurious notes are easily detected, and promptly branded "Counterfeit" with an iron constantly kept heated for that purpose. Of course, the holders, and not the Treasury, bear the loss. From $90 to $100 of such currency, of various denominations, is destroyed every day. No knowledge of counterfeit national bank notes has come to the bureau, nor of ones or twos of the United States currency. The latter denominations, however, are altered to represent higher amounts, and some photograph fives are in circulation. A tolerably well executed $50 note recently found its way to the redemption bureau, having previously been stamped as counterfeit by an eastern bank. The most numerous counterfeits are on the fractional currency.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day appointed WILLIAM G. DIXON United States Marshal for the State of Georgia; DANIEL ORTON, Surveyor of Customs at Cairo, Ill.; SAMUEL D. HOUSTON, Receiver of Public Moneys at Jackson City, Kansas; HENRY W. BRIGGS, Register of the Land Office at Visalia, Cal.; ALONZO G. MAYERS, Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Missouri; and JAMES LAW, Postmaster at Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

THE PHENIX BANK DEFALCATION.

A Stupendous Robbery Being Unfolded in Spite of Reticent Counsel.

Arrest and Suicide of One of the Offenders.

INQUEST BY CORONER WILDEY.

WINE AND WOMEN LEAD A MAN TO RUIN.

The TIMES of yesterday morning contained the affidavit of Mr. JOHN PARKER, Cashier of the Phenix Bank, of Wall-street, reciting that HENRY B. JENKINS, who in the temporary absence of the first teller was acting as paying teller of the bank, had defrauded that institution of $250,000. In the paragraph annexed to Mr. PARKER's affidavit it was added that Mr. JOHN MCKEON, counsel for the bank, who was then quite reticent, revealed the fact that several persons beside JENKINS were to be apprehended and brought to trial for complicity with him in the fraud, and that probably at that time one of these persons had already been taken into custody. This person, it now appears, was

JOHN H. EARL,

formerly a clerk in the Phenix Bank, but recently, and at the time of his arrest, yesterday, by Policeman MCCARTY and Detective Officer DE VOE, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. SMITH, MARTIN & Co., of Broad-street, brokers. The information upon which a warrant was issued by Justice LEDWITH, for the apprehension of EARL, was given by JENKINS, subsequent to his arrest, on Thursday, and the warrant was intrusted to Officer MCCARTY; but in compliance with the request of the bank officers MCCARTY associated Detective Officers SAMPSON and DE VOE with himself, and Messrs. DE VOE and SAMPSON arranged the plans by which EARL should be taken, and DE VOE and MCCARTY proceeded to the office of the brokers where EARL was found. DE VOE took him aside, and when EARL had identified himself, the officer asked him bluntly and confidently, "How much money have you received from JENKINS?" EARL, who was a man of much nerve, looked at the detective with apparent calmness, and did not at first speak; but the officer observed that his face gradually grew paler, until it was almost death-like. He replied then by assuming ignorance of the particular charge made against him, and asked if the JENKINS referred to was the one "over at the bank." The officer quietly assured him that that was the man, and that every attempt at deception was useless. EARL finally answered that he had had "about a $100,000 of JENKINS. He next volunteered the explanation that JENKINS was in trouble: that he (EARL) knew the facts, and was desirous of helping him out; so he had done what he could to make money for JENKINS by dealing in stocks. The operations were unsuccessful, however, he said, and all the money was lost. When the officer inquired if he did not know he was using the funds of the bank, EARL answered evasively that he would not say he knew where the first $50,000 came from, but he was willing to admit he was aware the last $50,000 belonged to the bank. JENKINS says the amount EARL received was $150,000.

EARL TAKEN TO COURT AND A CELL.

EARL was taken to the bank, and there he preserved perfect composure, adhering to the statement that his transactions with JENKINS had not involved more than $100,000, and adding that the entire sum had been lost in stock speculations. He was then escorted to the Jefferson Market Police Court, and there committed by Justice LEDWITH; but subsequently the Justice turned him over to Policeman MCCARTY, and he was removed to the Twenty-ninth-street Police Station, there to be held until other arrests should be effected, or until counsel should elect to go on with a formal examination. He went calmly, even cheerfully, to a cell in the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house, and was securely locked therein by Sergt. HUGHES, and left under the care of Doorman GILLESPIE for the night. He had, as is usual with all prisoners, been searched before going to the cell. But the officers had failed to find a small double-bladed pocket-knife, and this he took into the cell. He lay throughout the evening in sullen silence, resting his head on a rug which an officer had humanely given him to put upon the rough bench that was to be his couch on Thursday night, and when asked, at about 8 o'clock, whether he desired any attention, he replied: "I feel so bad that I care for nothing now." Later in the evening, and before

THE SUICIDE,

the officers again saw him. He was uncommunicative, and his features had assumed a rigidity which was remarked by Sergeant HUGHES as indicative of stern resolve; but there seeming to be no means of self-destruction at hand, the Sergeant and Doorman GILLESPIE thought that there need be no apprehension, and left him at about 11 o'clock for the night. He was again seen alive at this time by the night-watchman, at about 3 o'clock. Between 7 and 8 o'clock Policeman MCCARTY sent the doorman down to the cells to get his prisoner, that he might be retaken to Jefferson Market Court; but, after a short time, GILLESPIE returned to the Sergeant's desk and reported that he could not rouse EARL. MCCARTY at once ran down stairs, and placing his hand on EARL's heart, ascertained that it had ceased to throb, and that his pulse was motionless. On raising the prisoner, the blood gushed from a large orifice in the neck. On the floor of the cell was found a small double-bladed pocket-knife about two inches long, with the large blade about three-quarters of an inch, and of the kind known as a lady's pocket knife. This instrument, it is supposed, he had concealed on the inside of the lower lip. An examination of the wound showed that EARL had first cut a hole near the jugular vein, and, pushing the knife in, worked round and round till he made a hole in his neck about the size of a quarter of a dollar. EARL is presumed to have lain on a bench in his cell, the second one from the front window, with his head on a rug, and deliberately removing his hat and collar and placing them beside him, committed the deed. He was heard moving as late as four o'clock A. M., and it seems, therefore, that the suicide was committed after that hour. EARL was about 5 feet 5 inches high, of dark complexion, with a large, flowing beard. He was attired with much care. He had lost the upper part of the left forefinger. When found by Doorman GILLESPIE he laid with his head on the rug, in the midst of a pool of blood, the knife beside him, and a copy of Thursday's paper near by. He had tried to sever the jugular first, but failing to do so at once, he cut through the Adam's apple, severed his windpipe and thus put an end to his existence. The cell was under the constant observation of the officer in charge, and the presumption is that EARL bled to death.

It having been ascertained beyond the possibility of doubt that the man was dead, the officers at the station-house removed the corpse to an upper floor and prepared for the

CORONER'S INQUEST.

This was held by Coroner WILDEY, yesterday afternoon; but there was little testimony offered, and that being quite unsatisfactory, the Coroner deemed it prudent to adjourn over to this morning at 11 o'clock, at the Coroner's office. The depositions which were taken yesterday were as follows:

Sergeant Henry A. Waters, of the Twenty-ninth Precint, sworn—Deceased was brought in last night at five and a half o'clock by Officer McCarty; Sergt. Hughes was in charge of the desk; deceased was charged with embezzlement by John Parker, cashier of the Phenix Bank; in answer to the usual questions he gave his name as James H. Earle, his occupation as clerk; said that he was a widower, and his age as 30 years; he was searched and his watch and pocket-book were handed over to Sergt. Hughes; no knife was found upon his person; he was then placed in charge of the doorman and locked up; I went down soon afterward and found deceased sitting in his cell, his head leaning on his hand, and his eyes covered up; I asked whether I could do anything for him, or whether he wanted anything; he replied that he felt bad and down-hearted; at about twenty-five minutes past eight o'clock this morning Officer McCarty and Doorman Gillespie went to the cell to remove him to Jefferson Market Court, when they came up and informed me that he was dead; I went at once below and found deceased to have cut his throat.

Daniel Gillespie, being duly sworn, deposed as follows: I am doorman of this station-house; I came on duty at 8 o'clock this morning; I at once went down stairs for the purpose of getting the prisoners ready to go to court, but being unable to arouse deceased by calling, I touched him with a pin on the feet, and then went into the cell, when I found deceased lying on the bunk, dead; I drew him out into the passage in front of the cell, and there found that his throat had been cut; a small two-bladed pen-knife lay on the mat beside him; there was a good deal of blood on the bunk; Officer McCarty was with me when I examined deceased, as was also Sergt. Waters.

Dr. Wooster Beach, Jr., who made the external examination, gave his opinion that death was caused by hemorrhage from the superficial vessels of the throat. The windpipe had three cuts, one slight, one over the large one, and two cuts in the same place.

A certificate for $300, subscriptions for 150 shares of oil stock in the Empire City Oil Co. was found upon the body, as were also a number of receipts for large sums of money. EARL lived in New Jersey.

THE ARREST OF JENKINS.

Having become satisfied that there had been a heavy defalcation, the cashier of the Phenix Bank looked about him, and found evidences that convinced him that JENKINS was the offender. He thereupon went before Justice LEDWITH and made the affidavit which was published in yesterday's TIMES, and under this affidavit the Justice uttered a warrant. Officer MCCARTY made the capture at JENKINS' rooms, at No. 19 Union-place, between 2 and 3 o'clock on Thursday morning. Mrs. JENKINS came down to the room where the officer was, and behaved very coolly, taking the arrest as a matter of course. The prisoner was then taken to the station-house, keeping quiet all the way. On searching JENKINS' house nothing was found having any connection with the case, but he volunteered the information that a package containing every clue to the case was in his private drawer in the bank.

Thus matters rested until Policeman MCCARTY had taken his prisoner to the Police Court, and then, with Detective Officer DE VOE, accompanied by the prisoner, he went to the bank, and there, after brief search, he found the package to which we have referred, with another package and a box containing drafts not yet used and other papers, including some counterfeit bills and some genuine bills, were found in the place indicated. The value of the property thus recovered is stated at $20,000 or $30,000, though it may prove to be less. The prisoner, who had seemed frank in his manner, and willing to tell all he knew, was able to explain in much detail the facts in regard to these papers. Many of the letters were demands for money, in various forms, but usually the writers wanted to "borrow," and were peremptory in their requests for accommodations. The names of two of these individuals it is not deemed advisable to publish, but the sums one had received amounted to about $25,000. This man formerly kept a drinking saloon in Broadway, but has recently transacted no business. The other man professed to be a resident of Washington, but had been like the first a worthless character, a frequenter of vile places, and a professional ruffian. They had obtained, together, forty or fifty thousand dollars. In some cases, JENKINS said, they had followed him to Wall-street, and meeting him on a corner, would say: "I know you; you are a good old fellow, and are in a good old situation, with plenty of money; I know how you spend it, and I want eight hundred dollars to-day. It will be all right then." The money was forthcoming. JENKINS never once refused.

JENKINS MAKES A CLEAN BREAST.

JENKINS now saw that further concealment could avail him nothing, and he finished the revelations which his package of documents had begun, and the officers at once perceived that profound secresy was desirable. They therefore sent word to Justice LEDWITH, informing him that other persons were to be captured, and desiring him to take custody of such papers as might then be in existence, and to impose strict silence on the officers of his court. Hence it was that not a lisp was uttered in this court on Thursday and yesterday, and that the press had to suck its thumbs over the one affidavit that leaked out on Thursday morning; but the officers, meantime, were busy. Among the persons against whom JENKINS informed was EARL, but the informer begged to leave EARL out of the case. The officer, acting on this information, called on EARL, at Messrs. SMITH, MARTIN & Co.'s office, No. 11 Broad-street, where he was a clerk at a salary of $3,000. When accused of participation in the defalcation, he acknowledged having received $100,000 from JENKINS, which he lost in railroad stocks. He also acknowledged that he knew that the last of the $50,000 he received was the property of the bank and that he had lost his father and his wife in that time; that he had invested $3,000 left by them to him and $15,000 more to retrieve the loss, but had lost all. EARL said, also, that JENKINS had pledged himself to secresy as to him, if found out, so as never to implicate him. Another of the persons whom JENKINS implicated is a young woman whose real name is GENEVIEVE BROWN, but who is variously known as Vive Brown, Annie Lines, and Ida Brower, a beautiful bawd with whom JENKINS is said to have become acquainted in Mme. BELL's pandemonium in Broadway. She prefers to be known as

IDA BROWER.

The woman IDA BROWER was arrested at her abode in Bleecker-street, at about 10 o'clock on Thursday night. The officers entered her dwelling and distinctly charged her of participation in the crime. She was haughtily indignant, insisting that the officers had made a mistake, that she knew nothing whatever of the case, and saying that they must instantly leave the house. She had meantime communicated with the servant. The officers, who were in civilian dress, informed her that they had full authority to take her into custody, and intended to do so. She then became furious, and said that whether they were officers or not, they must get themselves away as soon as possible, otherwise they would run the risk of getting their heads broken, for "her man," whom she had sent for, would be there immediately. Indeed, she added, it would be lucky for them if they escaped with their lives. She added, moreover, that if they laid hands upon her she would kill them if she could; she would never be taken from the house alive. The officers replied that they were determined to take her, whether alive or dead; but that the result would be, if she did not immediately submit to arrest, that they should deem it necessary to chain her down and carry her off on a cart. She decided, finally, that if she could be sure they were policemen, she would allow them to arrest her. Their shields, which were shown to her, she declined to consider evidence, but said that if they would find a policeman and he should direct her to consider herself in custody, she would yield. Rather than have any disturbance, which would have brought a large throng of idlers and caused the officers much trouble, they decided to accept her terms. A policeman in regulation uniform was called. It happened that this officer knew the woman, and on seeing him she quietly consented to walk to the police station with the detective officers. Arriving there she was made to confront JENKINS, for the purpose of

IDENTIFICATION.

"Yes, yes," JENKINS cried, as soon as he saw her "that's the woman! She took he money, and threatened me until I gave it to her." The woman then said that she "didn't threaten," but that JENKINS had given her the money voluntarily and in sums of $50 to $100. JENKINS interposed, saying that she had received sums sometimes as high as $1,000, which the woman tacitly admitted. CHAS. BROWER, or BROWN, who is otherwise known as SAM DAVIS, "the man" to whom IDA had referred while speaking to the officers, subsequently entered the station-house. It appears that she had sent for him, and he had followed her, being unaware of the circumstances under which she had been arrested, or the charge made against her. It was only necessary that IDA should identify him in order to justify the officers in making the arrest, and he was immediately placed in a cell. He is known to have received $8,000 or $9,000 from JENKINS, and it is said that he deposited the money in the Greenwich Bank.

JENKINS' CAREER OF CRIME.

JENKINS, according to his own admission, began this embezzlement four years ago. He had, though apparently living economically at home, spent considerable money in concert saloons and other disreputable places. There, it appears, he had been seen by ruffians and blackguards, who had been informed in regard to his situation and circumstances, and they immediately beset him, insisting that he should lend or give them money, on condition that they should preserve silence in regard to what they knew concerning him. JENKINS gave them the money they demanded, for they had hinted to him of "some other man" who had been found out, and who had been "kicked out of his place." This was a suppositious case, but it answered the purpose of the "vampires," as JENKINS now terms them, who have since then constantly followed him. It is understood that JENKINS has paid these men the sum of $75,000 to $100,000. The remainder of the money stolen ($200,000) he has himself squandered or given to EARL for stock speculations on their joint account. He takes his incarceration philosophically, and nothing but the nervous trembling of his hand betrays the emotions of his breast. He professes to be happy in getting clear of his enemies. The total sum of his defalcations is now reported at $318,000; the cashier of

THE BANK,

whose clerks labored up to a late hour on Thursday night and throughout yesterday, examining the accounts of the institution, but were unable to discover further errors, reports that the defalcation will amount to $275,000. The bank has a surplus fund of $270,000, beside the earnings of the past six months, which, apart from the July dividends, are considerable.

Thus far it appears that six persons were concerned in these defalcations. JENKINS is a brother of Mr. E. O. JENKINS, the printer.

A Card.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Inasmuch as several of the newspapers of this city have erroneously stated that the First Teller of this bank was connected with the defalcation just discovered, we desire to state that the guilty party was the Second Teller, *acting as Paying Teller* during the First Teller's temporary absence from this city, and we shall feel obliged by your publishing this correction.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

EDUCATION.

American Institute of Instruction.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Aug. 10, 1865.

By invitation of the faculty of Yale College, the members of the institute spent an hour or more this morning in visiting the Mineral Cabinet, Trumbull Gallery, and the New Hall and Library. The meeting was opened with prayer, at about 9:30 o'clock, by Dr. CUMMINGS, President of Wesleyan University.

The topic for discussion this forenoon was "Methods of Presenting Moral Topics."

Dr. CUMMINGS, of Middletown, was first called upon to open the discussion. He expressed his satisfaction with the views, as presented by President WOOLSEY, last evening, indorsing them to the fullest extent. The difficulties connected with teaching religion and morality, growing out of political or partisan or sectarian feelings in a community, are such as to call for great skill and prudence on the part of the teacher. The propriety and necessity of this teaching cannot be questioned; and the modes of it must depend greatly—more than other subjects—upon the teachers themselves. The applications of moral principles must be drawn from actual life, or cases sufficiently parallel, to answer the purpose in view. The first thing is to have right moral principles as to the relations of scholars among each other. There must be some great but simple principles of morals laid down as fully established. These must be familiarly discussed, and such personal applications made of them as grow out of the personal relations of the pupils to each other and the community. The speaker said he had no great faith in moral lectures. Written moral essays are well enough in their place, but they rarely have much influence on the conscience. There is a wide difference between lecturing and training on this as well as every other subject. That child who is really trained to the principles of honor and integrity, and fully appreciates the principles of integrity, can never go forth and become a corrupt politician, or engage in business controlled by false moral principles.

Mr. C. F. DOUD, of Granville Academy, N. Y., thought the controlling power of conscience must be educated mainly by school discipline and by presenting present duty in the schoolroom and in the playground. The child will not certainly know what is right in all cases instinctively. It is necessary to begin with simple, moral truths, and let him grow up from these to those which are more complex.

Hon. NATHAN HEDGES, of Newark, thought it practicable for every teacher to train his pupils in morals. It is a subject attended with difficulties, but it has imperious claims upon every teacher who undertakes to mold the minds of immortal beings. No teacher can ignore it; no Christian teacher can neglect it. Illustrating, in a manner, his own method, the speaker referred to the importance of inculcating truthfulness under all circumstances. He endeavored to impress on his boys the importance of truthfulness, so that there should be no doubt of the pupil's word—no twist, no prevarication. On truth he would put honor, and on untruth dishonor. The first way to effect this is, for the teacher himself to be the personification of truth. In the simple language of the New Testament, let his yea be yea and his nay, nay. Say nothing but what is to be law—nothing but what is true. Never disappoint a pupil; never deceive a pupil; never threaten and forget the threat; never caution him and forget the caution. The teacher is the mainspring; and, if he is sound, everything around him will move in order and regularity. That simple matter is what makes some of our schools places of order, study and moral growth; and others, on the contrary, that do not possess this principle of action, are but the vestibules of bedlam.

Mr. HAMMOND, of Massachusetts, thought we had enough, and more than enough, of the preceptive in morals, in schools, if not from the pulpit and the press, but too little of the executive. In any family where you find two or three spoiled children, you will find them cased over with pure morality, that covers them as a garment, and the conscience is not skin deep in such cases. You will hear from the good, tender mother enough of talk; it will be the purest kind of preceptive morality. There is something needed to go with it, and from the lack of the executive to go with it, it is an injury. There ought to be a clearer distinction between vices and crimes, and a better understanding of the effect of vices as leading to what are called crimes. We are living at a time when there are vices right in our school-rooms. If we have laws against vice so perfect in their forms and theory as the Maine Law, for instance, that the friends of temperance are not willing to alter it, and perhaps cannot, and when we have a state of things under it that the enemies of temperance are perfectly satisfied with, we are in a very bad position.

Hon. J. WHITE, Secretary of the Board of Education of Massachusetts, wished to call the attention of the institute away from the *modes* of teaching morality. He thought the teacher who came here and listened to the discussions and lectures given, and still asked for modes of teaching morality, had not the alphabet himself. It is the duty of the teacher to form the mode out of his own brain. There is no morality, which is the second table, that is not founded upon religion, the first table. If the plant of morality is to grow, you must sow seeds that will strike their roots deep into the subsoil of Christianity. This can be done in spite of sects and parties. Teachers should always trust their boys, and never speer about to see whether a boy is doing wrong; never have a trap for a boy; wear their hearts outside, as the soldier wears his badge. Show that you love the child, and teach morality for his good, and no books will be needed to guide you.

The discussion was continued by Mr. GREENLEAF, of Brooklyn, President COWLES, of Elmira College, New-York, Dr. THOMPSON, of New-York, and others.

At 11 o'clock, President HAVEN, of the Michigan University, was introduced as the lecturer, who spoke on the subject of "The Indirect Benefits of School Education." The lecture was a very able and interesting one, and was highly enjoyed by the institute.

Railroad Catastrophe.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, Friday, Aug. 11.

The train from this place to Washington yesterday afternoon broke through a bridge at Ainsworth, and one of the passenger cars was precipitated into the chasm. Four persons were killed and several wounded.

Gen. Grant.

SARNIA, C. W., Friday, Aug. 11.

Gen. GRANT and party arrived here this evening from Buffalo. A large crowd turned out. The General declined making a speech. To-night there will be a grand procession in Port Huron in his honor. The General leaves for Detroit in the morning.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

The Grand Two-Mile Race for Three-Year Olds.

Revenue Colt of Baltimore the Winner of the Purse.

TIME, 3.48 1-2.

THE SECOND RACE OF MILE HEATS.

The Lexington Horse Lexicon is the Victor.

TIME 1.49 1-2, 1.48, 1.51.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Friday, Aug. 11.

A lowering morning prognosticated a showery day, and the prognostication was fulfilled, for at intervals the rain fell in torrents, but particularly toward the close. The high prestige established by the Saratoga Association was carried out in the sports of the day, everything being done that possibly could be done to advance the amusement and comfort of the myriad of guests at this great racing carnival. Although the morning was lowering, there was the same brilliant attendance in the Grand Stand, in which the ladies—bless their bright eyes—loomed largely in the ascendant, presenting a galaxy of beauty and fashion rarely, if ever, equaled on this continent. We append the results of the day's racing. The final day of the meeting bids fair to be similarly affluent in sport, bringing the racing pastimes at Saratoga to a brilliant close.

The Saratoga Races.

To the Associated Press:

SARATOGA, Friday. Aug. 11.

In the races to-day, for the three-year olds, the two mile dash was won by the revenue colt *Baltimore*, beating *Oliata* two lengths. Time: 3:43¾.

The second race, of mile heats, was won by the Lexington horse *Lexicon*. *Madostone* won the first heat. Time: 1:49¼, 1:48, and 1:51.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SPHYNX AT HEART'S CONTENT.

She Was Left Behind by the Great Eastern on Thursday Evening, July 27—Has Not Seen the Cable Fleet Since that Date, but Reports Favorable Weather—Parted Company at 6:15 P. M., July 27.

HEART'S CONTENT, Sunday, Aug. 6,
VIA NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., Friday, Aug. 11.

The British gunboat *Sphynx* arrived here today (Sunday) at 5 P. M., under canvas, having been short of coal since Friday night.

The *Sphynx* was left behind by the *Great Eastern* and the gunboat *Terrible* on Thursday evening, July 27, during a strong westerly breeze and head sea, not being able to keep up with the others.

Since that time, although she steered the proper course, the *Sphynx* has seen nothing of the *Great Eastern* or the *Terrible*.

She reports the weather favourable for laying the cable when she parted, at 6.15 P.M. on the 27th ult., at which time they were in latitude 52.43, longitude, 20.02.

Capt. HAMILTON, of the *Sphynx*, says he cannot see how he could have passed the fleet without seeing them.

The weather here has been all that could be desired, but it has been thick to the seaward.

ASPY BAY, C. B., Friday, Aug. 11—11:30 P. M.

We have nothing later from Heart's Content than was embraced in the dispatches from Sydney to-day.

POLITICAL.

The Tennessee Election.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Aug. 11.

The *Press* and the *Times* newspapers this morning contain the following:

The representatives elect in the respective districts are as follows:

N. G. TAYLOR, Upper East Tennessee, almost a certainty.

HORACE MAYNARD, Knoxville District.

A. S. R. FAULKNER, over STOKES, in the Chattanooga District.

W. B. CAMPBELL, Nashville District.

D. B. THOMAS, Clarkesville District.

Col. HAWKINS over ETTHERIDGE, West Tennessee.

Dr. LEFTWICK, Memphis District.

EDWARD COOPER, Shelbyville District.

FAULKNER, we fear, is elected over STOKES, and will vote with Gov. CAMPBELL and Mr. THOMAS, if they get a chance to vote at all.

MAYNARD and HAWKINS can be depended on as supporters of a liberal national policy, and we hope also TAYLOR. Dr. LEFTWICK is also reported to be a strong Union man.

The chances of the admission of our delegation are not very flattering.

The *Union* says Col. HAWKINS is undoubtedly elected, his majority, as far as heard from, being 1,749.

The St. Lawrence Cable Gone—Opinions of Experts on the Atlantic Cable—Nothing Heard of the Great Eastern at Port au Basque up to the Evening of the 10th inst.

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., Friday, Aug. 11.

The steam-yacht *Clara Clarita* has arrived, having left Port au Basque last evening.

No tidings had reached that point of the *Great Eastern* up to that time.

Engineer EVERETT, whose experience in laying the first Atlantic Cable entitles his opinion to great respect, believes the laying of the second cable is now a failure. Mr. MACKEY, the Telegraphic Superintendent at Cape Race, is still hopeful.

The expedition of the *Clara Clarita* is a failure, the armor of the St. Lawrence Cable being entirely destroyed in many places.

Elmira to Put on the Garb of Peace.

ELMIRA, Friday, Aug. 11.

Adjutant-General THOMAS, while in the city today, made a close survey of the military establishment here, and ordered its immediate reduction to a peace footing. The extensive government buildings at Barrack No. 1 are to be sold; the General Hospital is to be given up, and the patients transferred to the hospital in the late rebel camp, and nothing will be retained but Barracks No. 3. The troops here will probably be sent away except the few necessary to guard the public property. The full details of the General's order have not yet transpired.

Gen. THOMAS came here entirely unaccompanied, remarking that when he had business to do he preferred doing it without show or parade. There are now no rebel prisoners except a few sick in the General Hospital. Large numbers of troops have been mustered out here during the last three months. The conduct of the troops still in the city has been unexceptionable. Very few disturbances have arisen, and these were promptly quelled. Elmira will now put on the garb of peace, to which she has been a stranger for the last four years.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 11.

The *Democrat's* Lawrence special says Major HAYS, Chief Clerk of Indian Affairs, of that city, has received orders to countermand instructions to couriers, and order agents to send delegations to Fort Smith, sixty miles below Fort Gibson.

The grand Indian Council will be held at Fort Smith, instead of Fort Gibson.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Anxiety About Mexico—That Army of Observation on the Rio Grande—Dr. Gwin Once More—Present Position of Affairs in Mexico—The Moniteur on the New-York Times.

PARIS, Friday, July 28, 1865.

The distribution of that army of a hundred thousand men along the Rio Grande continues to disturb more and more the sleep of the French politicians. Until now, the dreams of the friends of the Mexican expedition have not always been exactly *couleur de rose*, but now you have thrown them into a regular nightmare. It is as old as the hills in Europe, that system of distributing men along a frontier, when the distributing party is spoiling for a fight; for every one knows how easy it is to create an international quarrel of the clearest and most orthodox kind, by planting two armies face to face across a feeble State line. So that, judging by their own antecedents in this species of quarrel-hunting, the present movements on the Rio Grande are not just the thing to quiet people's minds in this country.

It seems now that Maximilian refuses to confirm the concessions made by the Emperor to Dr. Gwin, in regard to Sonora, and that the Doctor has fallen into bad odor at the City of Mexico; at least, one of your correspondents from that city makes this statement, and he evidently is well posted on the subject about which he writes. This result was to have been anticipated, for the Emperor Napoleon could not make any contract with an individual concerning interior affairs in Mexico without the sanction of the Mexican Government, and between the time when the Emperor Napoleon made his flattering promises to Dr. Gwin and the time required for the latter to arrive in Mexico, events took place in the United States which made it obligatory on Maximilian to be careful how he made engagements which might embroil him with the United States. Maximilian never would have gone to Mexico but because of two conditions, the first of which was that the United States were likely to be broken up, and the second that if not broken up they would be so enfeebled that France could easily obtain voluntarily, or enforce, if necessary, the neutrality of the United States. This was the view, and these the positive promises of Napoleon to Maximilian. But now that the United States are neither broken up by the war nor even enfeebled to such a point as not to be able to undertake another war if the national honor or national interests demanded it, Maximilian is bound by his own interest not to countenance any measure which may even by the remotest possibility bring with it a chance of quarrel with the United States. The new situation compels him to do even more than that; it compels him to seek in every possible way to conciliate the good-will of the American government and people, and it is probable that at this moment the Emperor Napoleon himself has changed tactics, and is counselling Maximilian to this course of caution and conciliation. The government of the United States has never gone further, I imagine, in its engagements toward the new order of things in Mexico, than to pronounce the words that it was more to the interest of the United States than of any other nation that there should be a strong and good government in Mexico, and upon these words the French Government, relying upon a mistaken hypothesis of the course of events in the United States, and upon its ability in diplomacy, has built all its Mexican policy.

But the present position in Mexican affairs cannot long last as it is; the time has come, or has nearly come, when the two governments can no longer dodge the question. Either the French Government must say squarely that it is not going to make of Mexico a French colony, and confirm the assertion by leaving Maximilian to his own fortunes, or the United States must declare whether they are going to recognize Maximitian or drive him out. It is a crime to the Mexican people to keep them longer in their present suspense. It may be that the two nations are subserving their own interests in thus waiting, watching, and dodging behind trees to conceal their movements from each other; but it is certain that they are not subserving the interests of Mexico.

An editorial article of the New-York Times has had the extraordinary honor of being reproduced twice in different sized types in the *same day's issue* of the *Moniteur*. And as you would no doubt like to know what it was that could have so excited the admiration of the official paper, I may as well tell you at once that it was your commendation of Gen. Sherman's peace speech at Cincinnati. Gen. Sherman's speech was no doubt very acceptable, but he was a new organ of public opinion, and may have always felt peaceably toward France and Maximilian; but it was *your* conversion to which the *Moniteur* especially called attention. The official paper charged you with having always been the most active enemy of the French "civilization scheme" in Mexico, and it remarks that not only is your conversion extraordinary, but that it is an index of a most extraordinary change of public opinion in the whole American people. How far the *Moniteur* has diagnosed correctly your position and that of the people of the United States you can answer better than I; but the rejoicing of the official paper over this article is quite refreshing, and has served no doubt to give a hoist to the Mexican bonds.

The *Patrie* continues to amuse its readers (who must all be like itself, most incorrigibl Seecessionists, by this time,) with the most unheard-of inventions about American affairs, and I thought perhaps that you would like to hear the *Patrie's* last, which is, that the influence of France is just now so preponderating at Washington as to be able to modify in a very important way the action of the American Government! And the *Patrie* is a serious and progressive paper, and is the only paper in Paris printed on one of our friend Hoe's lightning presses.

There is no fear at Paris in regard to the cholera, partly because Frenchmen never run from epidemics, and partly because the disease shows thus far a disposition to extend east from the point of departure, rather than west or north. Nevertheless, the disease has broken out in a mild form in Italy, at Ancona, and may eventually reach the French shore of the Mediterranean. But the measures taken to modify the malady, if it does appear, there is reason to believe will be successful, so that there is no serious cause of alarm at this point. MALAKOFF.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

PANAMA, Monday, July 31, 1865.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala*, from Central American ports, reached Panama on the morning of the 15th inst., with late dates from Central America.

The *Guatemala's* cargo, composed mostly of cochineal and coffee, was mainly for European ports.

From Guatemala, as usual, the news is meagre and unimportant.

SALVADOR.

Quiet has been restored, the late revolution having been completely put down. Government continues undisturbed in the discharge of its duties.

NICARAGUA.

The intelligence from this section is rather exciting. You will remember that Gen. Barrios, after his tour in the United States, stopped in Panama some time. But when Cabanas raised the standard of revolution in Salvador, his friends wrote him to come and place himself at the head of the revolution. Accordingly, he made application to the agent of the Central American line of steamers for passage, which he wisely refused him. He then chartered a small schooner, the *Mannelita Planas*, to take him to some of the ports of Salvador. He sailed from Panama with arms and ammunition, but before he could reach Salvador, Cabanas was defeated, and he was forced to put to sea again, chased by the brig-of-war *Experimento*. This vessel she succeeded in evading, but on account of stormy weather and want of provisions, she was forced to anchor off the port of Realejo. To prevent the Captain of the port from coming on board, Capt. Losada went on shore in a small boat at Coruito. While there, the authorities learned that Gen. Barrios was on board, with arms and ammunition, and forthwith placed Losada in prison. Then they brought Barrios on shore, and sent him directly to Leon. The schooner and cargo will probobly be confiscated, and the General will either be handed over to Salvador, or tried by the laws of Nicaragua. In either case, I fear the Ex-President stands a good chance to be shot.

Another question has arisen about the schooner, which will probably lead to explanations between the Governments of Salvador and the United States, and between Salvador and the United States of Colombia. Between these latter, on account of allowing Barrios, with his arms, to sail from Panama, and between the former, on account of seizing a vessel that claims to be American. As near as I can learn, the *Planas* was built in Guayaquil, and on being sold to Capt. Losada, an American citizen, the American Consul of that place gave a certificate of American ownership. She has been sailing under the American flag, but the United States Consul at Realejo declares that the documents produced by Capt. Losada do not enable the vessel to claim any protection from the United States maritime laws, and he could not look upon her as American property.

No news from Costa Rica, except a rumor that a German professor has found very rich gold mines in the neighborhood of Punta Arenas. There is no telling how much truth there is in this report.

HONDURAS.

Our news from this little republic is of little importance, and dates reach to the 7th ultimo.

President Medina is said to have reached Yoro, where he was reinforced, and proceeded to Olancho to put down the revolution.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PANAMA, Monday July 31, 1865.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's new steamer *Pacific* arrived at her moorings in this bay, or rather at Toboga Island, on the afternoon ofthe 19th inst.

The *Pacific* brings dates as follows: From Valparaiso to the 2d, Coquimbo to the 3d, Caldero to the 4th, Cobija to the 6th, Iquique to the 6th, Arica to the 7th, Islay to the 8th, Pisco to the 10th, Callao to the 13th, and Paita to the 16th inst.

PERU.

The state of the country is as near anarchy as it can well be. There is little hope of quiet being restored. On the contrary, the revolution seems to gain ground every day. Gen. Canseco, who, in the absence of Gen. Castilla, is the man of most note on the side of the revolution, had joined Prado in the valley of the Jauja. There they were strengthening their forces, in order to make a raid on the coast towns. Gen. Frisancho, who was sent by the government to crush this same Prado, had returned to Lima, without having accomplished his purpose.

Gen. Castilla, who, it will be remembered, was shipped on board the brig-of-war *Guisse*, was last heard from at Guayaquil. Private advices say that for fear the *Guisse* crew allow Castilla to escape, the government has bought the American ship *White Pigeon* for seventy thousand dollars, and started her for Guayaquil to get her passenger. It is rumored that the old General will be taken to some Chinese port. Capt. Francisco Roman, who is in command of the *White Pigeon*, received twenty-five thousand dollars for his services.

President Pezet stands in mortal fear of Castilla, and my impression is that he will yet be rescued by his revolutionary friends.

The ports of Islay, Arica, Chala and Pisco are no longer blockaded. The *Amasonas*, *America* and *Tumbes* were there stationed until the night of the 24th ult. On that night the guard took possession of the ship, shooting the Admiral, Captain and other officers. Montero took command of the ship in behalf of the revolutionists. He paroled the officers that escaped being shot, and raised at once the blockade of Arica. At Islay, he seized the *Tumbes*, and at Pisco the *America*.

Commodore Harvey has been obliged to send a Corporal's guard of marines on each British steamer bound south, to prevent their being meddled with. In the north all is confusion. There seems to be no able or popular leader. The revolutionists seem to be concentrating at Trujillo.

CHILI.

Congress is still in session, and discussing the reform proposed to the Fifth Article of the constitution, on tolerance of other religions than the Catholic in the Republic of Chili. Many able heads have gone in favor of reform, and many fine speeches have been made, but it is yet difficult to tell how much priestly influence will weigh in the balance. Quite an excitement was created one night when Congress was discussing this question, by the arrival of a body of over two hundred young women, shouting "Death to heretics," &c., &c. It was with difficulty that the soldiers could disperse them. It appears that the Priest Ugarte, who was connected with the church conflagration lately, had been preaching to them in a very eloquent manner, and the consequence was this fanatical frenzy.

Business is dull, arrivals few, and homeward freights very low. Exchange on England, 46¾d.; on the United States nominal.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

We learn from Buenos Ayres that a severe struggle had taken place on the 25th of May, in which the Argentine forces defeated those of Paraguay, and succeeded in recaptoring the town of Currientes. The allied forces only lost 120 men and the Paraguay 600. It is more than probable that Gen. Lopez will meet with defeat.

It is also merely rumored that Baron Yacuy gave battle to the Paraguayans with 13,000 men, and repulsed them with a loss of 2,000.

United States of Colombia.

PANAMA, Monday, July 31, 1865.

Our dates from the national capital are to the 29th ultimo. All remains quiet in the interior of the country; poverty reigns supreme; prosperity don't seem to make its abode in that direction; public revenues are in the worst of conditions; crops of grain and potatoes are failing in the States of Cundinamarca, Bogota and Tolima; trade is dull, and the election for President keeps every one in an excited, unquiet state.

It cannot yet be surmised who will be the successful candidate. Parties are all divided up. The Liberals or Golgotas are divided between Gen. Lopez, a hero of the independence, and the well-known Gen. Mosquera; and the Conservatives, though having pitched on only one candidate, Señor Leonardo Canal, they are divided as to the way they should prosecute the campaign. Some pretend that they ought to abstain from voting altogether, whereas others think they ought to try their best to regain their lost power.

In the neighboring coast States all is quiet, and a little tendency is shown toward progress. It appears that a Mr. Kelly has succeeded in forming a company in England for the construction of a railway from Carthagena to some point on the Magdalena River. This will be of great benefit to the whole country, whose outlet is the Magdalena River. Santa Martha has heretofore monopolized the whole interior trade, on account of the difficulty of access between Carthagena and the Magdalena River. A channel was opened some years ago by G. M. Totten, to-day Chief-Engineer of the Panama Railroad, but this is always choked up, and never has amounted to anything. Carthagena possesses a fine harbor, and is the centre of a populous district.

The local news is of little importance. The Assembly continues in session, and is now trying to deal with the question of finances, ever one of imminent danger here, much like the old idea that the world was made out of nothing. The election of Senators will next come up. This will be another knotty point, as there are candidates by the dozens.

We are anxiously expecting the opening of the new French line of steamers, which will take place in August. In connection with this, the British line on the Pacific will run a third steamer per month down the South coast.

The *Wateree* (United States steamer) is in port here, as also the *Cyane*. In Aspinwall, the *State of Georgia*, which is soon to be relieved.

FROM ARKANSAS.

The State as Loyal and Peaceable as Massachusetts.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Thursday, July 27, 1865.

Organizations under the new State Constitution are now complete in every county but three. Meetings are now being held in the excepted counties, to make them complete. Sheriffs, Probate and County Judges, and all the lesser offices, are filled—all by good loyal men—and business goes on as peaceably as in Massachusetts. County and State taxes are being collected; order is restored. As yet there has been no trouble from returned rebel prisoners, all seemingly settling down and making no complaints—a majority open in their expressions of thanks that the war is over. Guerrillas have all disappeared; traveling through the State safe as five years ago.

Trade is commencing in all the villages and at cross-roads. There is considerable cotton yet to go forward from the south part of the State. Speculators are busy. Emigration from the Northwestern States to this has commenced. Many soldiers have sent for their families, and will make Arkansas their future homes. New-England mechanics begin to arrive, and are "prospecting" for a location. An exploring party for minerals has arrived. Soon you will hear of silver, copper, lead, saltpetre and iron companies, with their head offices in Wall-street. The State is full of minerals.

A law of the State, approved in April, 1864, cuts off all rebels from voting who were then in the rebel army, or any way connected with the insurrection. This law will be rigidly adhered to, notwithstanding they take the general amnesty oath. The politicians are moving for the election of members of Congress in October. The candidates thus far who have offered themselves are, in the First District—Dr. Beloat, Dr. Meader, Capt. Vance, and the friends of Hon. O. P. Snyder will nominate him. Second District—Dr. Jacks and Col. Jones, both of Helena. Third District—Col. Johnson, Col. Harrison and Col. Ladue. They are all good Union men, except Dr. Meader, in the First District, who will be supported by the Copperheads, who are few in number.

It is estimated by the rebel Gen. Roane that 30,000 Arkansians have been killed or died in the rebel army. The number of Arkansians who have served in the Federal army is not far from 17,000. B.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Provost-Marshals' Passes to Blacks—Effect of the Order—Mayor Tromppert's Fear of Pestilence—Louisville Liable to Feel It—Condition of its Streets—Circuses and Shows—Extravagant Laudations—What Provisions Cost.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Aug. 5, 1865.

The order issued by Gen. Palmer several weeks ago, directing the Provost-Marshal here to grant passes to colored people wishing to leave the State, and requiring public carriers, under severe penalties, to convey such persons having passes, is working very important results. A similar order has since been issued authorizing Provost-Marshals throughout the State to issue passes for the accommodation of blacks desiring to go over their Ohio Jordan. Immense numbers have availed themselves of the privilege, and in the thousands who have already left Louisville for parts unknown, the city has been sensibly relieved.

The pressure of the black element here had grown inconveniently severe. Mayor Tromppert remonstrated with Gen. Palmer upon allowing such masses of black mortality as were pouring in constantly to remain. The Mayor dreaded pestilence when the heated term should come. He imagined sundry infectious maladies and various "chimeras dire" as about to come from the gathering here of these freedom-seeking crowds. The General's reply was the order in question. Sambo was suffered to make his exit from the Mayor's domain, which he did with great promptness and alacrity. The seals that bound the pestilence which so frightened Mayor Tromppert *in prospectu* remained unbroken.

It has been said that 60,000 blacks, in round numbers, have got across to the "happy land," since the issuance of this order. It is certain the number is large and growing larger all the time. So that the remark I heard the other day from an official may not prove after all much of a hyperbole, that if Kentucky didn't make haste and pass the amendment, there would soon be no "niggers" left in the State to derive benefit from the amendment, whether passed or not. Freedom would be found in universal secession from a State so obstinately determined to fight against the spirit of progress, the logic of events and the decree of God.

The pestilence so dreaded by Louisville's enlightened Mayor, hasn't come, but there are intrinsic reasons why it *might*, apart from the continued presence of overcrowded blacks. Louisville, in this midsummer time, is a city of "stenches foul." For a city of its size, wealth and pretensions its condition is positively shameful. The streets are simmering beds of filth and putridity. Over all its flat area noisome water and accretions, covered with a green scum, stand in the gutters, wafting to the unguarded nose the most intolerable smells. Here and there is seen a fetid pool, with a fat porker wallowing and grunting in it, in a state of seeming ecstasy. Swine indeed are the standing scavengers, and enjoy the perfect freedom of the city, moving about at will with none to molest or make them afraid.

The pavements, too, are in a state of roughness, seeming to proclaim that no smoothing or repairing hand had touched them for a generation. Possibly the presence here for the last four years of Uncle Sam's multitudinous army wagons, ambulances, &c., has withheld the authorities from any strenuous effort at improving their ways. They may be waiting till the military hoof and wheel are removed. They may have to wait long. Fit drainage, however, is a crying want. Health, not less than comfort, urgently demands it. There is no city where underground sewers could be more easily constructed, carrying off the foul gutter accumulations, and relieving the population of the present disgusting nuisances. Is it inherent in the system of slavery to make people inert and unenterprising? It is certain that no Northern city, with half the numbers and wealth of this, would tolerate for a single season abominations under which the people here appear to have rested contentedly for years.

This place is noted as the paradise of circuses. I am told that the gentlemen of the equestrian ring, always look forward with delight to visiting Louisville, as it excels all places beside, in the throng, sure to be present at these intellectual entertainments. It is, therefore, very much of a circus-ridden place. During a residence of several months here, hardly a fortnight has passed that has not heralded some "world renowned" exhibition of this sort, each new arrival being of course vastly more marvelous then its predecessors. The papers here do all they can to foster the illusions. They puff, each and all to the top of their bent, the show on the ground for the time getting it strongest and hottest. There is a mongrel combination show here at the present time, part circus, part theatre, 'tother part something else, a main feature in which are six brothers of the name of Hanlon, who have reached rare skill in acrobatic, gymnastic, and contortionary feats. They are clever persons, no doubt, performing various, curious and cunning things. But their peers the world has hardly ever seen before, if the "opinion of the press" here for a given day are to be received as oracular. The veteran *Journal* sounds their praises in such high-wrought, smoothly-flowing periods as these: "For three days this unparalleled combination of artists have been holding a carnival of remarkable entertainments, in which our appreciative citizens have been participating in immense numbers, and with a zest that is most refreshing to behold. The Hanlons, it is superfluous to say, have nothing to compare with them, in times present, past, or, we believe, the future. They induce us to believe in the classic heroes of ancient times, that we have hitherto thought fabulous. They inaugurate the week with three new sensational acts. We are prepared to be overwhelmed with terror, wonder and admiration. The entire troupe are stars, and they appear in new phases."

The *Union Press* discourseth on the same theme in a strain of still more unreserved eulogy, thus: "The Hanlons, as usual, contribute the exciting features of the show, but a most attractive assortment of Ethiopian, vocal, comic and terpischorean novelties, all to be furnished by the residue of the troupe. It would be a work of supererogation to say, that the Hanlons immeasureably excel all the gymnasts and acrobats who have preceded them. The universal sentiment unanimously pronounces them, not only incomparably superior to all others, but accords their displays a high position amongst the *chef d'œuvres* of the classic arts. The Hanlons are not mere performers. Their works will rank with those of poets, painters, sculptors and kindred artists."

Even the morose and uncompromising *Democrat*, which is nothing if not inimical to the other two, and at all points *possible*—smooths his "wrinkled front" of steadfast antagonism, and glides gently into "sweet accord" with the others, as in the following Attic sentences: "The event of the week has been Spalding, Rogers & Hanlon's great sensation show. We no longer have occasion for theatres in Louisville. The Portable Academy of Music is the desideratum for the heated term. It is like reducing a circus in a crucible, giving it the gist and saving it the infliction of the residuum. From what the Hanlon's have done, no one need be astonished at anything that may follow. They have already accomplished impossibilities, and we are prepared for anything they may propose to do. Decidedly, hereafter, we shall have a new standard by which to estimate the merits of shows."

That will do. This is a fair sample of the praise, that each day witnesses and repeats, in the editorial columns, while the show, and others like it, remain. No wonder the showmen have a special liking to Louisville, finding it a rich field, always ready to be reaped. Whether indiscriminating praise of this sort does anything toward improving the public taste, intelligence or morals is a question I will not undertake to answer. The people seem to demand just such exhibitions as these, and appear regarless of entertainments of a higher character. It does not speak favorably for their culture or their taste. The reading-room, the lyceum, the young men's association, the popular lecture, are not among the recognized and established institutions here. The theatre, the circus, the gilded saloon, the billiard-room, are in full blast always. Young men in search of amusement, unable to find the higher, will be attracted toward the lower, and the vitiating effect will not be long in showing itself. The means and facilities for moral and intellectual education here I should think lamentably defective. But the age is one of progress. There is special progress in store for the South. The new era will develop her wonderfully, morally as well as materially, in the right direction. Broken loose from the narrow ideas which fettered her mind and morals, as well as her resources, for generations, we shall see her ere long rising to a higher manhood, and the fair fruits belonging to a true Christian civilization will abound on her sunny soil, and cheer the hearts of her free and happy people.

Louisville rejoices in good markets supplied by a rich and productive country. The same complaint heard in New-York of the continued high prices of markatable commodities, in spite of the cessation in part, of causes that produced these prices, has been heard here, at times loudly. Within a few weeks some encouraging reduction has taken place in certain necessary articles of consumption, though others remain high enough. Potatoes, for instance, retail at $4 per barrel; butter, 40c. per pound; milk, 8c. per quart; eggs, 25c. a dozen; beef, best cuts, 25c. a pound; lamb, about the same; ham from 25c. to 30c.; chickens from 50c. to 65c. apiece; peaches, of which there are some very fine ones for sale, 6c. to 10c. each, if one wishes to indulge in the finest, or from 50c. to $1 20 by the peck. This scale is susceptible of much improvement yet. The old normal prices that prevailed before the war, are sighed for by consumers everywhere. The better time will come ere long. Abundant harvests, the return of myriads to peaceful industry, the lightening of public burdens laid by the late struggle, must affect favorably the prices of living, and bring them presently to within reasonable bounds. C. V. S.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Proclamation of Gov. Perry—Feeling of the People—Trade Reviving—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Aug. 5, 1865.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. PERRY.

The event of the week has been the proclamation of Gov. Perry in reference to the reorganization of the State. It was well known that he had been in Washington in conference with the President, and the result was earnestly looked to by the people of the State. No appointment could have been made which would have given so entire satisfaction. Of great purity of character, of high intellectual attainment, and strong practical common sense, he was peculiarly fitted for the discharge of the difficult and delicate administrative duties which devolve upon him. He was steadfast to the Union at a time of intense political excitement, and when it required great moral resolution and the most perfect conviction of right to avow and maintain his principles. He will faithfully execute the views of the government in the restoration of the State. The people have accepted his appointment as an evidence of the liberality of the administration, and of its design to assist by every constitutional means in the relief from their present distressed condition, and in their advancement and welfare as one of the States, "one and inseparable," of this great republic.

THE OBJECTS OF THE PROCLAMATION are the reforming of the State Constitution, and the restoration of civil authority. The former is to be accomplished by a convention of the State, to meet in Columbia, on the 13th of September ensuing. The laws by which the election is to be regulated are those which were in force before the act of attempted secession. Accordingly, the class of voters are declared to be every loyal citizen who has taken the amnesty oath, and is not within the excepted classes in the President's proclamation, and who was a legal voter under the then constitution. By the act of Assembly of A. D. 1810, and which will therefore be operative in the approaching election, the following will be required for suffrage: First, the voter must be a free white male citizen, not a pauper. Second, he must neither be a non-commissioned officer or a private in the Army of the United States. This provision was enacted on account of the temporary character of their residence, and because their presence in the State was merely in the discharge of their duty as a portion of the military of the country, and not for the purpose of abode, or of establishing a civil life within its borders. Third, he must have been a resident in the State for two years immediately preceding the day of election. Fourth, he must have a freehold of fifty acres of land, or been legally seized and possessed of a town lot at least six months preceding the election, or not having such freehold or town lot, must in lieu thereof have been a resident in the election district in which he offers to give his vote, for six months immediately preceding the election. The number of the members is to be the same as in the more popular branch of the Legislature. The Senate is left entirely out of view. This is a direct blow at the parish system, by which a small territorial district, containing some threescore voters, would have in the Senate the same representation as a voting population of several thousand. The basis, therefore, for the House of Representatives is adopted, to enable the convention really to be the exponent of the popular will.

THE CIVIL OFFICERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA who were in office when the civil government of the State was suspended in May last, except such as may be in arrest or under prosecution for treason, are directed on taking the oath of allegiance prescribed in President Johnson's Amnesty Proclamation, to resume the duties of their office and continue to discharge them under the Provisional Government, until further appointments are made.

THE COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY are virtually reëstablished. The Judges and Chancellors of the State are required to exercise all the powers and perform all the duties which appertain to their respective offices and especially in criminal cases. The aid of the military authorities in enforcing the laws and preserving the peace and good order of the State is invoked.

THE FREED PERSONS.

The former owners are directed to be kind to the freed men and women, and to make provision for the support of the children and aged, and to make contracts which shall be just and fair.

THE EXCEPTED CLASSES.

These are admonished to forward their petitions for pardon, as an evidence of their acceptance of the events of the present, and of their intention to adhere with true fidelity and good faith to the government.

POLITICAL OPINIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

As far as I have been able to judge, there has been a most wonderful revolution in the views of the people. They are in favor of a one and undivided government, acknowledge the logic of events, and are not disposed to place any obstruction in the way of the administration in its efforts for reorganization. They admit that the destiny of South Carolina is linked for all time with that of the Federal Union, and are only anxious for the aid and assistance of the more prosperous States to retrieve the past, build up the present, and enable the State once more to pursue her prosperous career as one of the commonwealths of the Federal Union. So far as the colored race are concerned, the general opinion seems to be this: To accommodate the system of capital and labor so as to make it work for their joint and mutual benefit; to educate them to the highest point; to admit them to all civil rights, but not to the privileges of the jury-box and the ballot. It is urged that in their present condition, of the want of education and of cultivation, this would produce anarchy and confusion in the administration of affairs. That they would fall a prey to the demagogues who would promise the most, and that the first great work to be accomplished is not so much the granting of political power as the firm establishment of their freedom, regulations for the perfect security of their rights of person, and property and labor, and arrangements for their education and advancement from ignorance to intelligence. These, as "a faithful chronicler of the times," appears to be the general sentiments entertained on this subject. There has been no organized expression of opinion, nor have any candidates thus far been announced. Many utter the hope that as South Carolina was the first to secede, that so she may also be the first to renew her allegiance to and be restored to her full relations with the Federal Union.

BRIG.-GEN. WOODFORD, CHIEF OF STAFF of the department, it is currently reported and believed, has tendered his resignation, with a view of retiring to civil life, and commencing the practice of law here. We are looking forward to capital and labor from the North this Winter. We can say to all who desire to settle among us, with Horace:

Locus est et pluribus umbris.

"There's room enough, and each may bring his friend."

AMUSEMENTS are at a low ebb. We are reduced to a lecture from Doesticks, and an occasional entertainment by a local "whistling and singing troupe."

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY is good, owing to the complete and stringent regulations which are carried into effect. No vessel from the West Indies, even with a clean bill of health, is allowed to come to the wharves or discharge cargo, until after a quarantine of thirty days. It undoubtedly affects commerce, but those in authority regard the preservation of the health as of paramount importance.

THE RECEIPTS OF COTTON for the past month in the city, were twenty-four hundred bales. There is but a small quantity in the State, but that little will scarcely be put upon the market before the Winter, on account of the impossibility of obtaining transportation until then, by reason of the destruction of the means of communication. Even where it is in the vicinity of a market, the owners have the most extravagant ideas in reference to its future value and are holding back for larger prices.

Weather sultry and cloudy. Politics dormant. Supply trade brisk. Diversions dull. SIGMA.

THE SALVADOR PIRATES.

Finding of the Military Commission—The Prisoners Sentenced to be Hung—Commutation of the Sentence by Gen. McDowell.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

The finding of the Military Commission that lately convened in this city for the trial of the *Salvador* pirates has at last been published in the form of General Orders No. 52, from which it appears that the commission found all the prisoners guilty of the charge of "violating the laws and usages of civilized war," and passed upon them the following sentence:

"And the commission does, therefore, sentence them and each of them, the said T. E. Hogg, E. A. Swain, John S. Hiddle, W. L. Black, T. J. Grady, R. B. Lyon and Joseph Higgin to be hung by the neck until they are dead, at such time and place as the proper authority may direct, two-thirds of the members of the commission concurring therein."

The order contains a review of all the proceedings, together with the complaints and objections made by prisoners' counsel, and answers them fully and satisfactorily. The objection against trying the prisoners by military commission instead of by a jury is thus met:

"It is to be borne in mind that the prisoners have not been tried by the military court as citizens of the United States violating its statute laws, but as belligerent enemies to the United States for a violation of the rules of war.

They confessedly formed part of the hostile force engaged in civil war against the United States.

In reference to such, the following principles are assumed as incontrovertible: That civil wars are not distinguishable from other wars, as to belligerent and neutral rights; that they stand upon the same ground and are governed upon the same principles; that whenever a portion of the State seek by force of arms to overthrow the government and maintain independence the contest becomes one *de facto* of war. That in such contest the principles of public law in relation to belligerents must govern, and all the rights which a state of war gives to public enemies are to be allowed to the respective parties engaged in them.' (Stevenson to Palmerston.) Belligerent rights have been accorded by the United States to the parties engaged in this rebellion against them. With those rights go also the duties and liabilities of belligerents. If, 'as belligerents,' persons violate the laws and usages of war, violations not provided for in any statute or by the common law, can the United States civil courts take cognizance of such violations? If not, what tribunal shall?"

The plea made on behalf of the prisoners that they had been guilty only of legitimate stratagem allowed by the usages of war, is met by a citation from Halleck's *International Law*, as follows:

"War makes men public enemies, but it leaves in force all duties which are not necessarily suspended by the new position in which men are placed toward each other. Good faith is, therefore, as essential in war as in peace, for without it hostilities could not be terminated with any degree of safety, short of the total destruction of one of the contending parties. This being admitted as a general principle, the question arises, how far we may deceive an enemy and what stratagems are allowable in war? Whenever we have expressedly or tacitly engaged to speak truth to an enemy it would be perfidy in us to deceive his confidence in our sincerity. But if the occasion imposes upon us no moral obligation to disclose to him the truth, we are perfectly justifiable in leading him into error, either by words or actions. Feints and deceptions of this kind are always allowable in war. It is the breach of good faith, express or implied, which constitutes perfidy, and gives to such acts the character of lies."

The only and the simple question to determine is, was there, by the act of the prisoners, any breach of good faith expressed or implied?

In offering themselves to the master of the *Salvador* as peaceful passengers, paying their money as a consideration of being carried to a neighboring port, was there not an implied promise on their part that they were to conduct themselves as passengers, and not as enemies; and that they were not to rise on him and seize him and his property? Can it be presumed the master did not receive them under the implied pledge, that, if they came on his ship they were not to take it?

In so doing they were clearly guilty of perfidy, and a "breach of implied faith."

It is argued that the prisoners are guilty of no offence, because no overt act was committed. That their design was frustrated whilst yet in "bare intention," that the law allows them a *locus poenitentiæ*.

To this it is said, the bare intention of the prisoners and their *locus poenitentiæ* ended when, secretly armed and provided with manacles, they set foot on the *Salvador* with the intent to seize her.

In conclusion, Gen. McDowell decides to commute the sentence of the prisoners to imprisonment, for the following reasons:

"In view of the fact that, both by statute and common law, punishment is measured, to a great extent, by the consequences that have flown, rather than by those which might have flown from the crime committed; that a man who maliciously shoots another is punished more or less, as his victim dies or recovers; that an attempt to commit a crime, accompanied by failure, is not punished with the same severity as an attempt that succeeds, and that the prisoners utterly failed; and in a view further, that punishment for violation of the laws of war has especial reference to the future conduct of the belligerent party to which the violators belong, and, as under present circumstances, such party is unable to do further harm, the sentence of death awarded by the commission is mitigated as follows:

To confinement in the State Penitentiary, at San Quentin, California,—T. E. Hogg, the leader, for the term of his natural life; and E. A. Swain, John S. Hiddle, W. L. Black, T. J. Grady, R. B. Lyon, and Joseph Higgin, each for the term of ten years."

COTTON PROSPECTS.

Interesting Statements.

Coraespondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 5, 1865.

The most trustworthy accounts from different portions of the South are not favorable to a continuance of the present free receipts of cotton as witnessed for a few weeks back at New-Orleans and New-York, but rather to an early falling off, and, as a consequence, a material advance in prices. Of all the letters I have seen from old factors and cotton merchants in the South, but one has favored the belief that the receipts *might* prove heavier than the general expectation; but even this writer confessed that the question of receipts was at best wholly a speculative one, more so than at any period during the past twenty years.

To quote from his letter: "In times of profound peace, when all the avenues of information were open, and when it was possible to procure the most careful estimates, there have been known to be differences in the round estimate for the crop of 600,000 bales. What then is to be expected when most of the avenues of communication with the interior are closed, and when not a word that is reliable is known of the product of the past three years? A crop of some kind or quantity was raised during each year of the war, but what do we know concerning them? Nor is it possible to give any correct data with reference to what remains of the crop that was on hand at the commencement of the war."

This writer, as I have said above, inclines to larger receipts than many others who have ventured opinions upon the subject, and he may, after all, prove correct. His views are based on the belief that a considerable amount of cotton is kept back from the want of convenient transit, bagging and rope, and the absence of responsible buyers.

With regard to the probable amount of cotton in the South, the writer ventures on no estimate, remarking that it "would not be worth a button."

There are others, however, who do thus venture, and their average is uniformly within one and a half million bales for the old stock now remaining in the South. From this amount the estimates taper down to one million four, one million two fifty, and some even as low as one million bales.

An extract from a Mobile writer before me declares the alleged Treasury estimates as "absurd—there is no such amount of cotton on hand as 'two million bales,' and those who base their calculations upon such a statement will find themselves deceived. During the war there was very little cotton grown—scarcely more than sufficient for domestic purposes—the demands for which were largely increased by the closing of our ports and the cutting off of all manufactured supplies. The South was thus compelled to increase its own manufactures to a large extent, and we do not hesitate to say that there is not at this moment over one million bales of merchantable cotton in the South."

Another writer in the same city (Mobile) says: "The accounts from the interior of our State come in very slowly, and still more so from other States, but those that we have do not warrant us in looking for a supply of cotton that will prove at all adequate to the demand. Indeed, we look for a considerable advance in our great staple before the Winter months have fairly set in. The growing crop, such as it is, seems promising, and with good weather from this out, and the necessary hands to pick the cotton, the yield in our State (Alabama) may reach 130,000 bales, and in all the States 600,000 to 700,000 bales."

Under date of New-Orleans, 26th July, a writer says: "New cotton made its appearance on the 22d. We wish we could write that the chances were good for free receipts of the new crop, but they need not be expected. Very little cotton has been planted this year, and what comes in must soon find a ready market. As far as it is possible to learn, there is nothing to warrant the prediction of a yield for 1865 and 1866 of over half a million bales, while no one dreams of a crop of one million. Texas will probably make 75,000. We have been very busy the past week receiving old cotton, and our stock now cannot be much less than 60,000 bales, but it must not be supposed that this activity is long to continue. We must rather look for a sudden pause for the want of supplies, and those who would 'make hay while the sun shines,' should not lose the present opportunity. We quote middling at 42c.; 1,200 bales were taken for France on Monday."

In this market, (New-York,) though the receipts have been heavy, (over 30,000 bales in two weeks,) prices have scarcely varied, so great has been the confidence of holders in the future. The activity and buoyancy of the market have been checked by these receipts, but a positive and general decline has not been submitted to. The government itself is not unmindful or ignorant of the situation, as it has withdrawn its few remaining thousands of "captured cotton," confident, apparently, in the anticipation of higher prices. B.

THE OIL-WELL FIRE.

Particulars of the Pithole Disaster—Six Persons Injured by the Burning Oil.

A correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald* gives the following particulars of the oil-well disaster at Pithole:

Yesterday morning (Aug. 2) about 10 o'clock, a new well that had been tubed the day before on the Holmden Farm, and on lot nineteen, near the northern line of the farm, began to be pumped. It was situated on the west side of Pithole Creek, between it and the 'second bottom.' After fifty minutes pumping the well began to yield at the rate of three to four hundred barrels in twenty-four hours. The well would have flown that amount without further puming, one hour after they began. It is deemed advisable, however, to pump a well that begins to flow, on the doctrine that agitation does it good. As the owner of the well had no idea what they had when they began to pump, no tank was prepared for the reception of the oil. It was, consequently, pumped out upon the ground.

During the day considerably over one hundred barrels had been pumped upon the ground, filling all the little pools, creeping among the grass, gliding gradually down the creek bottom, and along the bluff, fifteen or twenty rods. Such things had been done before, and no serious apprehensions of danger were felt. Crowds of people visited the well during the day, for such a remarkable well was the great sensation of the day. It promised to be the largest of all the mammoths on Pithole. At various times there were from fifty to one hundred persons present.

About 7:30 o'clock last night a large number of people were present; half a dozen were on the derrick, and others were ranged about at various distances. Your correspondent did not happen to be of that number, but was at the moment about thirty rods away. My attention was suddenly arrested by an explosion as loud as a good-sized cannon would make. The first impression was that some blasting operation had taken place; but, on immediately turning about, the scene presented was before me in all its awful grandeur. Suddenly as powder ignites, suddenly as lightning from the skies there swept up from the earth, from an area of three-fourths of an acre of ground which the oil had covered, a flaming, hissing, howling fire-spout that rose nearly a hundred feet into the air, the whole fiery mass, surmounted by a thick, black pall of smoke, as from a hundred-throated furnace.

Everybody had heard the explosion, and, in a moment everybody saw the flames overspread the creek. Lot nineteen is but twelve or fifteen rods from the tanks of the famous Holmstead well, in which were thousands of barrels of oil stored away. One hundred rods further down the creek were fifteen or twenty thousand more barrels of oil stored in huge tanks near the Frazier and Twin wells. As the flames mounted upward and ran into every nook and cranny where a little pool of oil had been formed, everybody expected in a moment to see the whole creek bottom a boiling lake of fire.

Instantly upon the explosion the people ran in every direction, some towards the fire, others from it. Men looked excited and alarmed. The few women in the crowd cried and already saw their own friends among the many that all felt must have been caught in the whirlpool of fire and dragged down with hungry fury to an awful death.

Running in the direction of the fire, I met three wretched men that had barely escaped from the flames. One of them, howling in agony, "O, my God, what shall I do! what can I do," had his clothes almost wholly burned from his body. His back, and breast, and legs were brown, with enormous fire blisters hanging to the skin, while his hands were burned to the bones. At the time of the explosion he was sitting in the derrick, and in running through the flames fell down, with both hands plunged into the burning oil. He was able, however, to leap into the creek, fortunately not covered with the oil, and thus barely got out of the hissing, crackling blaze. His name was Lucius Kingsley, of Syracuse, New-York.

On the heels of Kingsley was another man, bleeding and burnt, and holding out his charred hands to the passing frightened crowd. Still another man, bleeding, howling, and fearfully burned, followed. The alarm was so great that neither of these could tell how many others had shared their fate, or suffered even more by burning on the ground. They reported as many as fifty persons having been in the immediate vicinity of the well when the explosion took place, and that at least half of these had been probably burned to death on the ground.

The consternation for ten minutes was immense. Millions of property were in peril and lives already lost. Immediately squads of workmen were organized, who, with shovels and spades, worked upon the outer edge of the fire to stay its progress. So soon as the fire had licked up the oil on the ground, it began gradually to die out on the borders, and, finally, in the space of two hours was wholly confined to the well. Engine-house, derricks, tanks and evergreen trees have been burned. The fire was still roaring at the mouth of the tubing. The oil and gas in immense quantities, in consequence of the great vacuum produced at the bottom of the well, poured forth only to leap into furious flames, while the upright portion of the tubing dripped with liquid fire.

During the night men labored to devise some plan for its extinguishment. At length three pieces of tubing screwed together were, by means of a funnel, run into the mouth of the tubing whence the oil issued in flames, and, finally fastened, so that the oil was conducted forty or fifty feet further off. By the free use of wet blankets the fire was at length subdued at 1 o'clock this morning, when a shout arose from the men engaged as if a victory over the rebel hordes had been gained.

In the meantime it was learned that none had been burned alive and that but six had failed to escape unhurt. These were Lucius Kingsley, of Syracuse, N. Y., not expected to live, though there is hope; Curtis Armstong, of Clarion County, Penn.; John Dugan, of Penn.; A. P. Floyd, of Niagara Falls, body burned on the breast and legs and hands; and Mr. Gregory, of New-York City, and his lady, to whom he was showing the well when the explosion took place. It is hoped that all of these will recover, though in the case of the first two it is very doubtful.

The well is again running this morning in a hole dug for this purpose. This first fire will be very important in teaching the necessity of not testing wells by pumping them on the ground. This morning the people are gathered about the well gazing curiously at the few ruins that yet remain.

The Reciprocity Treaty.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an editorial of the Times of the 17th, I find the following under the heading of "Detroit Convention:"

"The Detroit Convention came to a unanimous conclusion in favor of the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty."

Permit me, Messrs. Editors, to ask you how you came to any such conclusion?

I have followed very closely the proceedings of that convention, as reported in *your own* and other dailies, and find nothing of the kind; and the writer of that article is surely mistaken, or else the types have led him into a great blunder,

So far from that Detroit Convention having done anything of the kind, they, in their first resolution, *emphatically indorsed the action of the Executive of our government, in abrogating the so-called Reciprocity Treaty.*

In the next resolution, they recommended that steps should be taken by the respective governments to make a treaty that should be "reciprocal" in its relations. And to those two resolutions every right-minded man, on both sides of the line, ought to give his hearty assent.

I am well aware that this action of the convention was not what the Canadians hoped for and expected, when they, in conjunction with a few Western local interests, concocted, many months ago, this nice little scheme.

They intended to get together in a convention a large representation of the merchants of the country and of the Provinces, and by certain manipulations, (which will be exposed hereafter,) by a large vote, send forth to the world, with the indorsement of that convention, an earnest recommendation for the renewal of the "Reciprocity Treaty."

The Detroit Board of Trade was made the *cat's paw*, The President of the board, an Englishman largely interested in renewing that treaty, took pains to insult the delegates from New-York, in his remarks, after he made the discovery that *they* were not inclined to be blinded by the sophistry used to accomplish Canadian ends, nor to be tricked by their prearranged plans.

Let us have a treaty, but if to be called a "Reciprocity Treaty," let it be *mutually* advantageous, not like the handle of a jug, all on one side, and that side north of the St. Lawrence.

Let it be distinctly understood by our people, that in the late treaty the Canadians gave us nothing which they could not dispense with better than not; and every thing we gave them was *almost* if not absolutely indispensible to *their* salvation, *and a loss or damage to some portion of our people and interests.*

In giving the Canadians a *new* treaty, if it is ever done, let it be such a treaty as will cost them something, in the way of a *quid pro quo*, and they will then know how to appreciate it, and not attempt to swindle us, the moment the treaty becomes a law, by some pettifogging alteration of tariff, canal tolls, &c., by action of their Finance Minister, by "Order in Council," or other juggling process which they are familiar with. Yours truly,

S. W.

SKIP THE HARD WORDS.—SIDNEY SMITH was once looking at the hot-houses of a young lady who proud of her flowers, and used, not very accurately, a profusion of botanical names. "Madam," said he, "have you the *Septennis psoriasis?*" "No," said she, "I had it last Winter, and I gave it to the Archbishop of Canterbury; it came out beautiful in the Spring." *Septennis psoriasis* is the medical name for the seven years' itch.

LAW REPORTS.

Internal Revenue—Who are Manufacturers.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *William S. Stevens and Bernard Carples.*—This was a motion for a new trial on a case. The action was in assumpsit for the recovery of taxes to the amount of $16,000. The declaration alleged that the defendants as copartners were indebted to the plaintiffs in that sum on March 1, 1863, according to the provisions of the 75th section of the Internal Revenue Act of July 1, 1862, "for the duties on knapsacks manufactured and sold and removed for consumption and for delivery to others than agents of the manufacturers, within the limits of the United States," &c., &c.

A plea of the general issue was interposed, with a notice annexed that on the trial the defendants would prove that the knapsacks were manufactured and sold, not by the defendants, but by one Henry S. McComb, under contracts entered into by him with the government; that the defendants had no interest in the contracts, and were neither parties nor privies thereto; that the materials used in making the knapsacks, except buckles and brass trimmings, were furnished by McComb, and that the defendants and their workmen were employed by McComb simply to strap and finish the knapsacks after they had been delivered to them by McComb in an advanced stage of completion, and were paid by McComb for such work and labor.

The case being brought to trial before a jury there was no difference between the government and the defendants as to the facts of the case, and accordingly the court directed the jury to find for the defendants, with leave to the plaintiff to move upon a case to be made, to have the verdict set aside, and have judgment entered in their favor for the amount of taxes claimed.

By the Court—According to the proofs a fabric is equally entitled to the denomination of knapsack, whether manufactured in an excceedingly simple and cheap form, a single bag or sack, or connected with additional appendages, the union of the two comprising larger conveniences, superior finish and greater mechanical skill and labor. They are, when constructed either way, a manufactured article, the complete knapsack embraced in the denomination given to the article in the revenue laws declared upon.

Two classes of citizens or subjects of the government are liable to taxation under the statute in question. The first may be said to be the producers of the article. Being an article of general and extensive merchandise and traffic, the masses in number and value of the commodities will probably be concentrated in most instances in the hands of capitalists or general dealers, and not be supplied individually by them as citizens and manufacturers. They acquire, hold and vend the articles and pay assessments upon them as marketable property and effects, equally if obtained in market overt or in fabrication as mechanics themselves.

The second general class will be that of the actual manufacturers of the commodities taxable. There, also, it will doubtless be found that practically a meagre proportion of the artizans personally are made liable to pay duties directly upon the fabrics, or that the actual makers are discriminated or known from contributors of materials, funds, labor or other aids to the general production. Where cases do exist in which manufactured property is owned and held, and sold or removed for consumption, or for delivery to others than agents of the manufacturers, &c., &c., upon whatever terms or conditions the manufacture may have been created and produced as between the mutual proprietors thereof, it will be competent to the government to deal with common property so produced and held under the law in question, with all the legal rights and remedies that might be exercised by individuals against persons standing in like relations in respect to each other, and reciprocal rights and responsibilities springing therefrom.

Upon that principle the United States, assuming that the defendants are manufacturers of dutiable products which are subject bylaw to the payment of $16,000 of duties or assessments, claim by implication a contract and promise by the defendants to pay that sum to the plaintiffs, and the defendants are sued as copartners, claimed by the plaintiffs to be engaged in the business of manufacturing knapsacks. But they prove themselves to have been employed therein by McComb under an agreement with him to assist and aid in that business. The only work they did in the making of the knapsacks was supplying and sewing two small straps and buckles on each one, the material being of the value of a few cents for each knapsack. All the rest of the knapsacks were made and painted, and the materials furnished by McComb, with whom the defendants were not connected in business except in these special particulars.

The declaration avers no undertaking on the part of the defendants binding them to make the knapsacks for the use of the government, ar to secure or pay the duties recoverable from any party on the completion of the manufactured articles. That matter on the terms of the contract between the defendants and McComb remained in the hands of the defendants as agents, or sub-workers of McComb, or was entirely at the disposal of McComb as the producer or manufacturer thereof, or the soje agent shown by the evidence entitled to the delivery.

The incidental services performed by the defendants cannot in any propriety of speech be termed making or manufacturing the article, any more than cutting and stitching a pair of straps to the legs of boots by a bootmaker, can be called manufacturing or making indefinite quantities of boots.

Considering the suit, then, upon the pleadings and proofs offered by the plaintiffs, it must be adjudged not sustained upon grounds of legal sufficiency in technical points of view, or upon the merits, and the decision of the case must be in favor of the defendants.

Judgment for defendants on the verdict. For the United States, Mr. Courtney; for defendants, Mr. Elmore.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

BOWERY CHIVALRY.

Michael Finerty, one of the Bowery short boys, was charged with committing a very grave assault on John Hall, hitting him from behind with a stone. At seven o'clock on Sunday evening witness said he was standing talking to a lady in the Bowery, when the prisoner, with two others, came up and struck him on the back of the neck with a rock. It was about two o'clock. Witness never saw the man before.

Prisoner—You had no business talking to that girl.

Witness—I hadn't.

Prisoner—You hit a friend of mine and then I pitched in.

Witness—Your friend came up, and made an obscene remark to the lady, and then I sent him sprawling in the gutter, and then you came up like a coward and fired this stone from behind. Pretty Bowery boys you are.

The prisoner was convicted, and sent for one month to the island.

A DOCK THIEF.

James Slavin, a dock thief, had a narrow escape. The testimony of complainant, Capt. John R. Curtis, was that the prisoner, about 6 o'clock in the morning, came on board of the vessel, broke open the scuttle, and stole four blankets worth $24. He might have been tried for burglary, and on the evidence he would have been sent to Sing Sing.

The court sent him to the island for four months.

A LAWYER FIXES HIS CLIENTS.

Robert Morent and James Porter were charged with the larceny of a coat from the store of Aaron Diamond. Witness said four men came into his store, and one made believe that he wanted to purchase a coat. He tried the coat on and asked his friends how it fitted; they said, "First-rate." He then tried to get out with it without being seen, but when he found he was observed, he threw the coat down and went out of the store. The three men left in the store then commenced to make a disturbance. One of them took the shears up and said they would flay the tailor alive; another took the goose off the stove and chased the tailor out of his own store. In the excitement the coat was stolen.

Counsel for Porter—My client, Mr. Porter, didn't do nothing.

Witness—He didn't? vy he did the stealing; [roars of laughter;] he takes the coat, and he runs away.

Court—Do you want to cross-examine that witness, counsel?

The counsel scratched his head, stood for a second or two in as dignified an attitude as an M. P. under an awning on a wet night, and sat down, without deigning to reply to the court.

The accused were found guilty, and sent to the Penitentiary for six months each.

A PICKPOCKET—A SPECIMEN OF THE THIEVES SLANG.

James Dunn, *alias* Diamond, aged about 28, who had little of the pickpocket appearance about him, was charged with attempting to rifle the pocket of Eben C. Sheets. Sheets had been a soldier, and he lay down on the Battery to have a snooze, with two other soldiers. All he had in his pockets was seventy-five cents. That was all he knew about the case.

Policeman Abraham Conner said—This man (the prisoner) and another stood talking; this fellow here said there is three blokes over there.

Court—Blokes—what is that?

Witness—Men, and we can get away with their pokes; let's go through them.

Court—I don't understand you.

Witness—That was what the prisoner said to his companion.

Court—They spoke this flash did they?

Witness—Yes, Sir; and I piped them off, and they went through the whole three that were lying snoozing. They first went through the pockets that were up, then they took a straw and tickled them under the ear and made them turn over, when they went through the pockets on the other side; they didn't get anything, and when at the last man, Sheets, I jumped over and tried to arrest both, but one got away; when taking the prisoner to court, he tried to throw me in the gutter and escape.

Guilty. Penitentiary six months.

THEFT OF A FAMILY BIBLE.

Silas Ryer, aged 15, was charged with the larceny of a family Bible, worth $8, the property of Jos. Lodenberg, a colored gentleman, who resides at No. 55 Exchange-place. Complainant only knew that his place was broken into, and his family Bible and all the literature that he possessed in the world, his library and his MSS. were carried off.

Officer Samuel Morrison said he saw the prisoner and another boy in Ann-street with a very heavy bag; they went into an entry-way and overhauled the Bible; they did not seem to know whether to tear the covers off or what to do with it; they eventually decided to leave the Bible in the entry-way, which they did; the officer went over and got the Bible after they left, and followed them to No. 49 Ann-street, where, the officer said, they sold probably a hundred books for waste paper, after the covers had been torn off.

The accused was convicted, and sent to the House of Refuge.

The robbing of churches and school-houses, particularly Sabbath-schools, prevails to an alarming extent. Boys of fourteen and fifteen enter these places, tear the covers off the books, destroy all identity, and in fifteen minutes dispose of them for fifty cents or a dollar, for waste paper, that which cannot be replaced for a hundred dollars. And there is no help for it.

BEATEN BECAUSE HE WOULDN'T TREAT.

Joseph Kennedy on being sworn, and asked who struck him, said: "Why, sure, Tom Daley over there, the prisoner." "What with?" "His fist, to be sure. Another man struck me before that, and then he struck me."

Judge Dowling—Did he give you those two black eyes?

Witness—Indeed he did, and he made blacker spots than that, that it wouldn't be for a gentleman to show in court.

Court—How did this difficulty occur?

Witness—I went into a store on my way going home, to have a drink, and as I went in they all asked me for a treat. The first man that asked me had a crutch, and when I refused he struck me; then the prisoner pitched in.

Court—All this happened because you wouldn't treat?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Guilty; hard labor and low diet three months.

HUNGER, SIR, MADE ME STEAL.

Wm. Smith, a very intelligent looking man, a sailmaker, aged 30, was charged with stealing a piece of canvas worth $10, the property of James W. Nelson, shipchandler. The evidence was that the prisoner was caught in the act of taking the canvas.

Court—When you arrested him, what did he say?

Witness—I am hungry, Sir; I was doing it to get something to eat.

The prisoner was found guilty and remanded.

SEVERAL SMALL CASES, YET GREAT FUSSES MADE ABOUT THEM.

John McGinness, a dead-head at the Soldiers' Home, believing that cleanliness was next to religion, to keep cholera from his door stole a towel from the Soldiers' Home and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. Bridget Hennessey was engaged in a prize-fight with another woman, and was getting the best of it when Mary McCarty said shame, when Bridget turned round and licked Mary. That gave her two months' prison fare and board. Eliza Reed was charged with stealing a ring worth $12, the property of William McDonald. Mr. McDonald was very reluctant to prosecute. He said Eliza looked at his hand and she looked at the ring and she admired both—the hand for its soft, feminine delicacy, the ring for its brilliancy.

Court—Did you give her your hand?

Witness—She did not take it to keep it. [Laughter.]

Court—Come to the ring.

Witness—She took my hand and I let her take the ring, and she said she would give it back in fifteen minutes.

The case was dismissed.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

INDIA RUBBER.

William Davey, George Hart and Edward Bagley, three sailors, were tried on a charge of stealing about four hundred pounds of raw rubber from the brig *Maria*, bound from Brazil to New-York. The article was found by one of the Harbor Police in the prisoners' chests.

Charles P. Burdett, one of the consignees, testified that the cargo was not yet entirely discharged and consequently there was no way of determining that a deficiency in its amount existed.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

A STABBING AFFRAY.

Augustus Klute was tried on a charge of assaulting Adam Muler, at a certain place in Forty-fifth-street.

Complainant testified that when he entered the prisoner was sitting by a table. He asked witness something which he did not understand. Prisoner then drew a knife and struck him twice; witness struck prisoner but once, and that after he himself had received blows.

Officer Kelly testified that he saw blood on Muler's head, and that he arrested Klute at the request of complainant.

Ludwick Marks, called by the defence, testified that he saw Muler and two others beating the prisoner; Muler had blood on his head.

John Myer testified that he saw the prisoner do nothing more than to defend himself.

Cross-examined—Saw prisoner come in while he was there; he drank with the party; saw Maher take a pocket-book from the person of Reid, who was asleep on the sofa, and give it to Lowery, who put it in a drawer behind the counter; Lowery and another then took Reid out of doors.

Officer Crittenden testified that he arrested a man for stealing Reid's watch; the man was now in the Penitentiary.

Morris Jacobs testified that he was in the house at the time, but saw nothing of the robbery.

The evidence drawn out at length showed that Mary Maher was the wife of Lowery, and consequently was legally acquitted.

The jury returned a verdict finding Lowery guilty, and he was sent to the State Prison for five years.

A DISHONEST ROOM-MATE.

Antonio Marceo was tried on the charge of stealing, on the 13th of July, $126, the property of Frederick Hess.

Antonio Columbo, testified that the prisoner came to his house No. 121 Essex-street when discharged from the service, on the day aforesaid; saw him come from complainant's room and deposit something in a hole in the garret; when the officer came told him of the circumstance.

Cross-Examined—There were only four men in the house; did not see what the prisoner had concealed; heard that money was missing about ten minutes afterward; prisoner was about two minutes depositing it; was with him in the Twenty-fifth New-York Cavalry; knew him there a year.

Complainant testified that the prisoner roomed with him the night of the occurrence; left the money in his pants, near the bed; Marco occupied another bed; missed the money in the morning; it was found where Columbo saw the prisoner conceal something.

Cross-examined—Was in the room when he discovered the money was missing; Columbo told him to search all round.

Officer Herring testified that he arrested the prisoner, who said he knew nothing about it.

Cross-examined—Searched a few minutes for the money, but not finding it, Columbo told him where to look, and he found it in that place.

Antonio Columbo, recalled by the defence—Prisoner and he were paying attention to a young lady in William-street; never told him he would thrash him if he did not stop visiting her.

The District-Attorney consented that the jury should return a verdict of not guilty, which was done.

A SOUND SLEEP.

James McCormick was tried for taking money and clothes from a soldier named Carson.

Complainant testified that he first met the prisoner at the Tontine Saloon, and after going to different places, they stopped at the corner of Green and Spring streets, where they drank; they then went to an oyster saloon some distance off, where witness fell asleep; when he awoke, his money, clothes and companion were missing; the next day the prisoner was seen with his (witness') hat, pants, vest and shoes on, and plenty of money; the amount taken was $225.

Cross-examined—Gave prisoner a black silk handkerchief; there was one other person with them when they drank.

The District-Attorney consented that a juror might be withdrawn and a plea of petty larceny taken.

The prisoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

TROUBLES OF A WATCH PEDDLER.

Rick Ryan was tried for striking Michael Muffin and tearing off his coat pocket, which contained watches worth $110.

Complainant testified that meeting Ryan and his companion, he sold the latter a watch for $12; when about half a block away they overtook and asked him for a key; then they wanted him to step into the adjacent alley and show them how to open the watch, and while initiating them into the mysteries of so intricate a job, they demanded a return of the consideration. A scuffle ensued, which resulted in witness' coat being torn, and the pocket containing a box of watches carried away.

Cross-examined—The watch was brass; had ten of them in a paper box; bought them at No. 90 Washington-street.

Officer Richardson testified that he found Muffin and the prisoner standing on Catherine-street, the former having his coat torn; hearing the story of Muffin, he arrested Ryan.

Cross-examined—Complainant stated that he carried the watches in the skirt pocket of his coat.

Jeremiah Dugan, the prisoner's companion at the time, testified that he paid Muffin for the watch in a liquor store in Monroe-street, when a little way up Catherine-street; he overtook and accused witness of robbing him of $200, catching hold of his arm at the same time; witness then struck Muffin; an officer soon appeared and took off Ryan.

Mary Daly, who kept the liquor store, corroborated the statement of the last witness.

The jury found the prisoner not guilty.

PLEAS OF GUILTY.

Katharine Carter and Sarah Allen, charged with taking a watch and $40 from Peter West, July 11, pleaded guilty, and were sent to the Penitentiary one year.

Francis Wall, charged with stealing a horse, valued at $70, from James Smith, Aug. 4, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary six months.

John Ryan, pleaded guilty to stealing, on the 4th of July, a watch and chain, valued at $31, from Patrick McGill, and was sent to the State Prison two years and nine months.

John Cronin pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary, in taking articles worth $100 from the house of Wm. Beck, and sent to the State Prison five years.

Charles Hardy pleaded guilty to taking fifty dollars' worth of cloth from Richard H. Stillwell, on the 14th of July, and was remanded.

Ellen Smith pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

John McGuire pleaded guilty to a charge of petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary two months.

Francis M. Mankin pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary three months.

Wm. J. Wood, charged with having committed petit larceny on the 29th of April, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary six months.

Martin Brady, charged with burglary in the third degree, committed on the 18th of July, at the shop of Robert J. Ellis, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary one year.

SENTENCES.

The following criminals, having been convicted or pleaded guilty, were sentenced:

Robert Riderback, assaulting his wife with a pistol, Penitentiary one year.

James McGovern, picking pockets, State Prison two years.

James Farrell, stealing a set of harness, State Prison two years.

John H. McKibbin, grand larceny, Penitentiary six months.

Patrick McGovern, attempt at grand larceny, Penitentiary one year.

Walter Williams, grand larceny, State Prison four years.

Thomas McSherry, assault and battery, Penitentiary one year, and fined $100.

Samuel Davis, (mulatto,) stealing billiard balls and plated ware, Penitentiary three months.

James Scott, (mulatto,) grand larceny, State Prison two years.

The court adjourned *sine die.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 11, 1865.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81....C.	106⅜	400	Erie Railway......	86⅜
1,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s...R.	104¾	800	do..............	86¼
45,000	U. S. 6s,5-20s..C.	106⅛	100	do..........s30	86
6,000	do............	106	100	do..2d call.b10	86¼
13,000	U.S.5s, 10-40s..C.	97⅛	100	do............	86⅛
3,000	Tr. Notes,7 3-10s.		6	Erie R. Pref........	84½
	First Series.....	99⅛	25	do............	84
12,000	do..Sec. Ser..	99⅛	30	do............	83⅛
50,000	do............	99	100	Hud. Riv. R........	112
2,500	do.Third Ser.	99	50	P., Ft. W. & C.....	97½
500	do............	99⅛	600	do............	97¼
5,000	U. S.6s,1yr.Cer..	99⅝	300	Reading R.........	106¾
25,000	Tenn. 6s.........	72	400	do.........s10	106⅝
6,000	North Car. 6s....	76	1200	do............	106½
2,000	Mo. State 6s.....	71⅛	800	do............	106⅜
5,000	California 7s.....	116½	200	do......2d call	106⅜
3,500	N.Y.Cen.6s,'83...	94	20	Mich. Cen. R.......	108½
2,000	N.Y.C.7s,'76, Con	102	100	do............	108
1,000	Erie 5th M.......	95	200	Mich. S.&N. I.R....	65¾
2,000	Chi. & Al. S.F.B.	97	900	do............	65½
200	Bk. of America....	135	100	do.......2d call	65⅝
50	Del. & H. C. Co....	136	20	Ill. Cen. R.........	124¾
100	Cen. Coal Co.......	51	100	do............	123½
100	Cum. Coal Pr.......	42¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts.....	70¼
100	do............	42⅝	400	do.........s10	70⅛
300	Quick. Min. Co....	56½	1200	do............	70⅛
100	Brunswick Land...	11⅛	100	do............	70
200	At. Mail S. Co.....	150	200	Chi. & N. W........	28¼
250	do............	151	600	Chic.& N.W.Pr.....	62⅝
100	do............	150½	200	Cleve. & Tol.......	102
400	N. Y. Cen. R.......	92⅝	100	Chic. & R. I. R..s10	108½
800	do............	92½	100	do.........s10	108¾
100	do..........b10	92½	100	do.........s30	108
100	do............	92⅜	20	Mil.&P.duC.1st Pr.	92⅛
100	do.........s10	92¼	100	Chic. & Alt. Pr....	99⅜
300	do......2d call	92½	100	Chi., Bur. & Q.....	112½

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.		100	N. Y. Cen. R.......	92⅝
	New Issue......	104⅜	100	do............	92¾
4,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		300	Erie R............	86¼
	Second Series..	99	400	do............	86
20,000	do.Third Ser.	99	100	do......2d call	86⅜
1,000	Tenn. 6s.........	72	400	Reading R.........	106¼
2,000	do............	72¼	300	do..2d call.b10	106½
2,000	do............	72½	200	Ill. Cen. R.........	123¾
10,000	Missouri 6s......	71½	200	Cleve. & Pitts.....	70½
200	Canton Co.........	39½	200	do............	70¾
50	Quick. Min. Co....	56	300	Mil.& P.du C.R....	39½
50	Chic. & R. I........	108¾	100	do............	39¾

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	At. Mail S. Co....s3	150	100	Erie Railway.x-d.c	86⅛
100	Cumb. Coal.........	42¾	100	do..........s3	86½
100	do..........s3	42⅞	500	do............	86½
200	Quick. Min. Co..s3	56½	400	do............	86¾
100	Bruns. Land Co....	11⅛	100	Mich. S. & N. I..s10	65¾
100	do............	11¼	100	Chic. & R. I........	108½
100	do..........b10	11¼	300	Cleve. & Pitts....s3	70⅜
100	do..........b5	11	300	do............c	70¾
100	do..........b3	11⅛	300	Chi. & N. W........	28¾
800	Reading R.........	106⅛	200	Ch. & N. W. Pr....	62⅞
200	do..........s5	106⅛	100	do..........s3	62⅞
200	do............	106⅜	300	McGr. & W. R..s10	15½

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R......s3	92¾	600	Cleve. & Pitts...s10	70¾
400	Erie R..........x-d	86¾	200	do............	70⅝
100	do.........s10	86⅛	400	do..........b3	70⅞
100	do..........s3	86⅜	500	do............	70⅝
100	do............	86½	100	do.........b10	70⅝
200	do..........b3	86⅜	300	Chic. & N. W.......	28⅜
400	do............	86¾	200	do............	28¼
200	Reading R.........	106⅝	300	Chic. & N. W.Pr....	62⅜
200	Mich. S. & N. I.....	65⅞	200	do............	62⅝
100	Chi. & R. I.........	108⅜	100	do..........s3	62⅜
100	At. Mail St. Co....	145	200	McGr. & W.R...s30	15⅛
300	Bruns.Land Co.....	11	200	do.........b10	15⅜
100	Quick. Min. Co.....	56½	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C....	39½

FRIDAY, Aug. 11—P. M.

The price of Gold had a further fall this forenoon, from 142 down to 140⅞ ℔ cent., but subsequently recovered to 142 ℔ cent. again. Exchange on London opened with a firm appearance early in the day, but at the close of 'Change hour, the rate on London was quoted at 108⅝@108⅞ ℔ cent. for Gold, and only a moderate business doing for the steamers of Saturday. The market for Money was steady at 7 ℔ cent. ℔ annum to the Brokers, and not much complaint from borrowers as to the difficulty of making up their wants for the day. Gold was more readily lent out, and the interest allowed for carrying it fell to 4@5 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. Where the stipulation is made not to use the Gold in the open market, from 7 to 10 ℔ cent. is allowed.

The Government Stocks remain steady and the old 5-20s are in demand for transmission to Europe at 106@106⅛ ℔ cent. The Border State Stocks show some improvement, particularly on Tennessees. The downward turn at the close of dealings on Thursday on the Railway list continued through the forenoon, but seemed to be partially checked at the Second Board. At a later hour the following quotations were made as compared with 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Railways were rather weak again at the very close. Gold fell back to 141⅛@141 ℔ cent.

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s........	97	97½	N. West Pref.....	63⅜	62½
U. S. 5-20s..........	106	106	Rock Island.......	108½	108½
N. Y. Central.......	93	92⅝	Fort Wayne.......	97½	97⅜
Erie..................	87½	86	Cumb'land Coal..	42⅝	42¾
Hudson..............	113	112	Quicksilver.......	56½	56½
Reading.............	106½	106¼	Mariposa..........	12½	12½
Mich. Southern.....	66⅜	65¾	Canton............	39¾	39½
Illinois Central....	125	124	Atlantic Mail.....	153	145
Mich Central.......	108½	108½	Brunswick.........	11	11
Pittsburgh..........	70½	70⅜	Ohio Certificates	24½	24½
Northwest..........	28½	28⅜	American Gold...	142	141⅛

The arrival of the French steamer *Lafayette* yesterday, with a very costly cargo of Continental Goods, together with the usual number of Rio and West India arrivals, made this a very busy day at the Custom-house in the way of paying duties. Over $700,000 in Gold had been sent into the Treasury at 3 o'clock, while the whole audit of the Customs of the day will probably reach $800,000.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'..........	108	Chatham..............	126
Mechanics'..........	110	Bank of N. America..	107
Union................	116	Hanover..............	105
America..............	135	Metropolitan.........	115
City..................	180	Market...............	100
Phenix...............	100	Nassau...............	108
Tradesmen's.........	126	Shoe and Leather.....	103
Butchers' & Drovers'.	120	Corn Exchange.......	108
National.............	112	Continental..........	93
Merchants' Exch'ge..	100¼	Import's' & Traders..	104
Commerce............	104½	Park..................	141
Mechanics' B'k Ass..	101	Central National.....	104½
Broadway............	210	Fourth National......	101
Mercantile...........	126	Ninth National.......	101
American Exchange..	114		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883.....	94	Del. L. & W. 2d mort..	103
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est..	87	Tol. & Wab. Eqip Bds..	60
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscrip.	89	Galena & Chi. ex.......	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. 1876.	100¾	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort....	100¾
Erie 1sts, ex d., '68.....	101½	N. J. Cen. 1st mort......	102
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879..	103	N. J. Cen. 2d mort......	104
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883..	100½	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880.	98½	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 2d M.	96
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888.	85	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 3d M.	85
Buf. N.Y.& E. 1st,M '77	93	Cleve. & P. 4th mort....	70
Hud. R.7s, 1sts, '69......	100½	Miss. & Mo. L. G.1st M.	35
Harlem, 1sts, '69-72.....	101	Chi. & Alt. S. F........	97
Mich. C. new 1sts 8's,'82	110	Chi. & Alton 1st mortg.	95
Chi., B.&Q. 8 ℔ c. 1sts..	108½	Chi. & Alton Income....	86
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '68..	90	Ohio & Miss. 1st M......	72
Mich.S.&N. I. S.F.7 ℔c.	92	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	74
Alt. and T. H. 2ds Inc...	70	Mil. & St.Paul Incomes.	68
Han. & St. Jos. L. G.....	93		

We notice that something is said, as if on Bank authority, of a contemplated arrangement to have the Secretary of the Treasury relieve the Associated Banks of New-York of their Compound Legal-Tenders. The proposition is said to be, that he should allow the Notes, *with all the accrued Interest*, to pass into Certificates of Deposit on the Sub-Treasury, payable after 30 days. We scarcely believe anything of the sort will be done at Washington, or, if done, confined to the New-York Clearing-house Banks, without notice to the public at large, who hold $234,400,000 of these notes. The whole line of Deposits in the Treasury now authorized by law is $150,000,000. The line is already more than two-thirds full, and the remainder is held open to the receipt on Deposit of all the Legal Tender and National Bank Currency of the country alike.

The Phœnix Bank defalcation noticed yesterday, has assumed the proportions of $250,000 at least, though this sum is yet short of the surplus or undivided profits of the Bank. It is the Second Teller, Mr. JENKINS—acting, at the time of his arrest, as First Teller, in the absence of Mr. GRAHAM who is First Teller—who is mainly responsible for this great fraud. He had confederates, however, within the Bank, one of whom to-day committed suicide, while the losses of these parties are said to be traceable to the recent Petroleum mania, or it may be to the Stock or Gold Exchange. If we divide the heavy sum which has been thus indiscriminately squandered, between the three, and add that the terms speculation and fast living convey the real tenor and moral of the default, we shall not be far out of the way in describing this repetition of an old Wall-street story.

The recent upward turn to 96@98 per cent. in Erie Common Stock, which culminated on Saturday week, July 29, has brought several of the parties to the movement, *Bull* and *Bear*, before a committee of the regular Stock Exchange. The differences involved by reason of certain defaults to deliver the stock and the open purchase of the stock, at the advanced market rates, for account of the defaulting Brokers, are said to involve about $15,000, which the other party is presumed to have made secure in his own hands. These Brokers are of the Open Board; not of the regular Stock Exchange. But inj appealing to the latter against the alleged irregularity and want of authority in buying in the stock, they surrender as their principals a William-street firm who *are* members of the regular Exchange in common with the Broad-street firm appealed against. The case is thus made one of peculiar interest as between the representatives respectively on the Stock Exchange of two wealthy and powerful and now opposing cliques of speculators. We learn that one of the claims has been decided by the Board against the William-street firm. The other was, this morning, referred back to the committee to reconcile the conflicting testimony. The litigants are Messrs. DAVID GROESBECK & Co. and Messrs. STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD.

The July traffic on the Atlantic and Great Western Road is:

July, 1865..........	$595,523
July, 1864..........	332,098
Increase..........	$263,425

The quarterly balance sheet of the Bank Department at Albany, for June 24, embraces only 184 local Banks in the State of New-York, as against 309 same quarter last year. Of the reduced number, a good many Banks have gone into the National system since the date of this return:

Loans and Discounts..........	$87,866,524
Overdrafts..........	394,352
Due from Banks..........	7,743,384
Real Estate..........	4,211,244
Specie..........	13,536,769
Cash Items..........	34,646,090
Stocks, United States 7 3-10s, &c..........	65,139,003
Bonds and Mortgages..........	2,073,451
Bills of Banks and United States Notes..........	22,785,637
Bills suspended Banks..........	2,749
Loss and Expense account..........	999,037
Add for cents..........	508
Total..........	$239,388,758
Capital..........	$52,874,695
Circulation..........	14,521,337
Profits..........	14,382,357
Due Banks..........	20,791,929
Due other than banks and depositors..........	1,501,849
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York..........	2,039,614
Due Depositors on demand..........	131,850,371
Not included in either of above heads..........	1,406,754
Add for cents..........	291
Total..........	$239,369,197

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $4,291,749 90; including for Customs, $680,000; on account of Loan, $121,000; payments, $7,210,764 72; balance, $58,106,920 21.

The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $2,885,755, against $1,533,626 same week last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool..	2,628	$1,048,920	659	$263,576	907	$384,418
Man. of Cotton.	1,295	321,919	157	50,179	91	30,916
Man. of Silk...	513	511,134	100	153,565	67	65,792
Man. of Flax..	1,370	307,573	350	83,165	167	31,559
Miscellaneous.	408	134,702	20	11,022	127	14,590
Total........	6,214	$2,324,248	1,286	$561,507	1,359	$527,275
		561,507				2,324,248
Total entered......		$2,885,755	Total marketed.			$2,851,523

Canal Tolls for 1865 and the Six Previous Years.

The receipts of Canal Tolls from the opening of navigation to the 1st day of August, 1865, are $1,330,910:

Same for 1864......	$1,769,880	Comparative loss...	$438,970
Same for 1863......	2,104,703	Comparative loss...	773,793
Same for 1862......	2,151,209	Comparative loss...	820,299
Same for 1861......	1,446,164	Comparative loss...	115,254
Same for 1860......	1,154,472	Comparative gain...	186,438
Same for 1859......	686,246	Comparative gain...	644,661

The comparative losses and gains, between 1865 and the previous years, show material differences:

Lockages at Alexander's Lock, in May, June and July, 1864, were..........	10,650
Same in 1865..........	8,486
Comparative falling off..........	2,164

—*Albany Evening Journal.*

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,

(Formerly Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS, 30 Wall St. N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Perſons Opening Accounts may Depoſit and Draw as they pleaſe, the ſame as with the City Banks, and will be allowed Intereſt on their daily balance at four per cent.

Collections made upon any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the Purchaſe or Sale of the various iſſues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the uſual commiſſion.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway,
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.

Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 11, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 66 bbls. Ashes, 5,499 bbls. Flour, 1,540 bbls. and 104 bags Corn Meal, 21,400 bushels Wheat, 63,791 bushels Corn, 17 bushels Rye, 540 bushels Barley, 22,223 bushels Oats, 1,116 pkgs. Provisions, and 308 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are very quiet at $7 50@$7 62½ for Pots, and $7 75@$7 87½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in limited demand at former prices. We quote: Java at 25c.@26c.; Rio at 17c.@21c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; Laguayra at 21c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 17½c.@17¾c.; Native Ceylon at 22½c.@23c. ℔ lb., in gold.

COTTON—Has been in more request at steady quotations. Middlings, 45c.@46c. ℔ lb.

EGGS—Eggs are in limited demand, and quotations are lower. Western are arriving in bad order, and such are sold to count out. We quote: State and Jersey, 25c.; Ordinary Western, 23c.; Western, by express, 24c.; Canada, 24c. ℔ dozen.

FISH—A moderate inquiry prevails for the leading kinds, at full prices.

FRUIT—The principal descriptions of foreign have been in demand and steady in price. In the line of domestic, Peaches are in good supply, and inferior sell low, but fine qualities bring a good figure and sell rapidly. Apples are in good demand with light receipts. We quote: Apples, Sweet Bow, ℔ bbl., $4@$6; Apples, Sour Bow, ℔ bbl., $4@$5; Pears, common, ℔ bbl., $1@$4; Pears, good, ℔ basket, $4@$9; Peaches, Norfolk, ℔ basket, $1@$2; Whortleberries, ℔ bushel, $2@$3; Blackberries, Lawton, ℔ quart, 8c.@14c.; Blackberries, common, ℔ quart, 3c.@4c. Dried Apples are in better demand, and prices have advanced. Other varieties are dull and nominal. Dried Apples, sliced State, ℔ lb., 8½c.@9c.; Peaches, new State, ℔ lb., 35c.@36c.; Peaches, unpeeled, 23c.@25c.; Peaches, Western, peeled, 29c.@30c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand, and low grades have declined 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 10,000 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 90@$6 40; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 50@$6 90, chiefly at $6 50@$6 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $7 90@$8 20 ℔ bbl.

Superior State and Western..........	$5 90	@$6 40
Extra State..........	6 50	@ 6 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 50	@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	7 90	@ 8 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..	8 25	@10 00
Extra Genesee..........	7 00	@ 9 75
Poor to choice extra Missouri..........	7 15	@11 50

Southern Flour is in less demand at drooping prices. Sales since our last, 800 bbls., at $7 85@$9 for poor to good, and $9 10@$12 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy and lower. Sales 380 bbls. Extra at $6 60@$9 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 10 ℔ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal is inactive, at $5 15@$5 25 for Jersey, and $5 60 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demand and Spring has declined 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel. There has been no material change in Winter. Sales 60,000 bushels, including Amber Michigan at $2; Red Western at $1 85@$1 90; Amber Spring at $1 46@$1 48; Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring at $1 43@$1 45 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in good request, closing rather more firmly. Sales since our last, 75,000 bushels 89c.@90c. for unsound, and 90½c.@92c. for sound mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Rye, Barley, and Barley Malt, are dull and nominal. Western Oats have been in good demand, at 65c.@66c., and State at 62c., ℔ bushel. There has been some movement in Beans, but the supply has been too large to advance rates. Canada Peas are quiet and steady. We quote: New Marrows, $1 60@$1 70; New Kidneys, $1 60@$1 70; New Mediums, $1 30@$1 40; Mixed lots, $1 10@$1 25. Peas, Canada, $1 30 ℔ bushel. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with Aug. 8, Messrs. JONES & Co. notice thus: "Flour has been quite steady with a rather scanty supply. Freights to New-York, by propeller and rail, $1 ℔ bbl. To Boston and Portland, by propeller and rail, $1@$1 10. To Buffalo, by propeller, 45c. Receipts for week 10,405 bbls. Shipments for week 12,683 bbls. The Wheat market has ruled very steady during the past week, the highest price reached for No. 1 being $1 18½, and the lowest $1 15. The orders for shipment and on Eastern account have mostly been limited too low to permit their execution, and the bulk of the transactions have been of a local speculative character. During the week the Spring Wheat harvest has commenced in this section, and is now progressing favorably. The reports of the crop are of the most satisfactory kind, and lead us to expect that the quality will be as handsome as in 1863, when, it will be remembered, the color was unusually bright and the berry remarkably plump. It is confidently expected by many that the quantity gathered in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Northern Iowa will be larger than ever before, though the yield ℔ acre may not be as heavy as in the year 1860. A number of very handsome samples in the stalk have been shown here during the past few days, from farms in this State that are expected to yield 20 to 30 bushels ℔ acre, and we hear these figures named as the expected yield in many localities. We may, we think, look for a good average yield, and if everything continues favorable may get more. A great deal of anxiety is naturally felt in regard to the weather for the next fortnight, as so much still depends on it. The stock of Wheat in store was reported yesterday as 341,245 bushels. Lake freights have declined to 6c. on Wheat to Buffalo, and 10c. to Oswego. We quote No. 1 Spring Wheat in store, subject to 2c. ℔ bushel storage at $1 18@$1 18½; No. 2 at $1 12. No. 1 Spring at to-day's rates could be laid down at New-York at about $1 43½, exclusive of interest and commission. Receipts of Wheat for past week, 290,172 bushels, against 163,577 bushels for same time last year. Shipments for week sum up 337,597 bushels, as follows: 146,500 bushels to Buffalo, 38,800 bushels to Oswego, 17,300 bushels to Ogdensburgh, 134,212 to Canada, and 785 to other ports. The clearances of Wheat since opening of navigation sum up as follows: 1,321,658 bushels to Buffalo, 517,503 bushels to Oswego, 171,826 bushels to Ogdensburgh, 1,344,589 bushels to Canada, and 61,200 bushels to other ports. Total, 3,436,776 bushels, against 6,839,675 bushels during same time last year. Oats are nominal at about 40c. in store. Receipts for the week, 3,960 bushels.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending Aug. 5.

	1854.		1865.	
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls........	19,963	16,187	18,036	23,379
Wheat, bush......	220,449	281,350	167,289	130,451
Corn, bush........	321,173	613,725	736,751	677,169
Oats, bush........	175,571	41,075	88,801	28,280
Rye, bush.........	10,390	....	13,351	32,050
Barley, bush......	1,724	....	11,677	2,011

HAY—Has been in moderate demand at 95c.@$1.15 for old, and 75c.@85c. for new ℔ 100lbs.

HIDES—Have been in less request at steady prices.

HOPS—Have been in fair demand, and held with increased firmness at from 12½c.@45 for very inferior to fancy, ℔ lb.

LEATHER.—Sole has been in good request and very firm in price.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair request at steady prices, including Porto Rico at 62c.@85c.; and Cuba at 38c.@60c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited demand, including Crude Turpentine, at $7 ℔ 280 lbs.; Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 30@$1 35 ℔ gallon, and Resin at $6@$17 50 ℔ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been quiet but steady, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 30; bleached do. at $1 45@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 15@$2 25; unbleached do. at $2 25@$2 35; Lard Oil at $1 85@$2 05; Linseed at $1 19@$1 21; Red Oil at 95c.@$1 05; Grease Oil at $1 45@$1 50 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues very quiet at 32½c.@33c. for Crude; 52c.@53c. for Refined, in bond; 69c.@72c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—The supply of Potatoes continues large, and the prospects are that the present crop will be an abundant one. Prices remain low. We quote New Potatoes thus: Mercers, $2@$2 75; Jackson Whites, $1 50@$2; Buckeyes, $1 50@$2; Dyckman, $1 50@$2 ℔ bbl. Onions, Red, ℔ bbl., $2@$3; Cabbages, new, ℔ 100, $3@$8; Turnips, new, White, ℔ bbl., 50c.@$1; Turnips, Russia, new, ℔ bbl., 50c.@75c.; Cucumbers, ℔ bbl., 50c.@$1; Tomatoes, New-Jersey, ℔ basket, 40c.; White Squash, ℔ bbl., 75c.@$1; Green Corn, ℔ 100, 75c.@$1.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, opening at reduced prices, but closing more firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,850 bbls., in lots, at $31 87½@$32 50, closing at $32 25, cash, for New Mess; $28 75@$29 for 1863-4 Mess; $26@$26 25 for prime Mess; $23 75@$24 for prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,250 bbls. New Mess, for August and September delivery, sellers' options, at $30 50@$32 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats have been in demand at 15c.@17c. for Shoulders, and 19½c.@23½c. for Hams. Sales equal to 450 pkgs. Bacon continues dull and nominal. Lard has been in less demand, yet firm. Sales 1,300 tierces. and bbls. at 19¼c.@24½c., the latter rate for very choice kettle-rendered, ℔ lb. Beef has been in good demand at $10@$14 50 for Extra Mess; $8 50@$12 50 for Plain Mess. Sales, 900 bbls. Prime Mess Beef rules quiet but firm, at $22 50@$25 ℔ tierce. Butter is in limited demand and heavy at 30c.@35c. for poor to good, and 35c.@40c. for fancy State, and 20c.@28c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in rather more request at 9c.@15½c. for poor to very choice, ℔ lb. We now quote:

New Crop Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ℔ lb..........	35	@40
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails..........	35	@38
Half-firkin tubs—first quality..........	32	@34
Half-firkin tubs—second quality..........	31	@32
Welch tubs—first quality..........	32	@33
Welch tubs—second quality..........	30	@31
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow..	33	@34
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow.	30	@32
Firkins, Western—first quality yellow..........	26	@28
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow..........	24	@25
Grease Butter—original packages..........	15	@16
Western—light colored..........	22	@24
Western—common..........	20	@21

New Crop Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality..........	15	@15¾
Factory-made Dairies—second quality..........	14	@14½
Farm Dairies—first quality..........	14	@14½
Farm Dairies—second quality..........	12	@13
Farm Dairies—common..........	10	@11
Orange County—flat skimmed..........	9	@11

RICE—Has been in limited request at uniform prices.

SALT—Has been quiet, but held very firmly.

SEEDS—Have been neglected and nominal in value.

SPICES—Have been sparingly purchased at unaltered prices.

SUGARS—Have been inactive at former quotations Sales since our last 230 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@14½c., and 165 boxes Havana at 12½c.@13½c., ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet at 14½c.@22½c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales, 31,000 lbs. at 22½c.@23c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 135,000 lbs. at 12c.@13c.; and 54,000 lbs. Grease, at 12c.@14½c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Is less active but firm; sales, 235 hhds. Kentucky at 7½c.@24c.; 136 cases Seed Leaf at 7c.@23c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Are quiet at somewhat irregular prices.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand at $2 19 ℔ gallon. Sales, 300 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been quite dull and heavy. For Liverpool, the engagements included 8,000 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 40s. ℔ ton. For Bremen, 200 hhds. Tobacco at 25s. ℔ ton.

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 11.

PETROLEUM firmer; sales 3,000 bbls. at 30½c.@31c. for crude, 52c. for refined, in bond; and 69c.@70c. for free. FLOUR firm; sales 3,500 bbls. at $6 75@$7 25 for superfine, and $8@$8 25 for extras. WHEAT advanced 10c.; sales 800 bushels, Red at $2@$2 15, White $2 25@$2 31. CORN steady; sales at 97c.@98c. for Yellow. WHISKY dull; sales at $2 23.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 11.

Stocks are firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 90; Morris Canal, 75; Reading Railroad, 53¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57; Gold, 140⅝. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

PERSONAL.

J. O. H.—Yours received. All right. T. L. P.

ROUND CORNER PLAYING CARDS.

ONE DOLLAR PER PACK.

All playing cards with the old style of sharp pointed corners *will split*. The newly invented round corners obviate this difficulty, and are warranted to out-wear *four packs* of the best sharp-pointed cards ever made. For sale by all fancy-goods dealers and stationers, and by the manufacturers,

SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 546 Broadway.

SIXTH AND SEVENTH AVS.—OWNERS OF property on 6th or 7th avs., and on the streets between the same above 111th-st., are requested to leave their address with JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st., for the purpose of effecting such an organization as may be necessary to complete the proposed improvements, under the direction of the Central Park Commissioners, as speedily as possible.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

RELIGIOUS DISCUSSION DEEPLY INteresting, between Orthodoxy and Spiritualism, SUNDAY, at 3 and 8 o'clock P. M., at Metropolitan Hall, 6th-av., near 8th-st. Subjects: *Is Spiritualism True? Did Christ Rise from the Dead?* Prof. MADISON is again expected to exhibit his mirth-provoking wooden spirits.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH, SULLIvan-st., between Prince and Houston sts.—An old-fashioned quarterly meeting will commence THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; Love Feast on SABBATH at 9 A. M.; preaching at the usual hour, by Rev. LEVI WOOD; camp-meeting at Barryville commences next WEDNESDAY.

REV. DR. BAKER, OF WILLIAMSBURGH, will preach corner Bedford and Downing sts., SABBATH MORNING at 10½ and EVENING, 7½. Subject in morning: *The Faith in the Son of God that Secures Salvation.* Subject in the evening: *The True Hope of Future Blessedness.* Also will preach every SABBATH in August at same place.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts., Rev. J. K. WARDLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D., at 7½ o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening. Strangers and others are invited.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching by the Pastor, on SUNDAY, 13th inst., corner Catherine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, corner of Dover and Water sts., at 3½ P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

A DISTINGUISHED STRANGER FROM Cincinnati, Rev. ALEXANDER CLARK, A. M., Pastor of Union Chapel, will preach in Prof. Mattison's Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. No evening services. Prof. Mattison has nothing to do with the spiritual meetings, as has been advertised.

FIRST SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY—Blitts' Hall, No. 720 Broadway. CHARLES PARTRIDGE will speak at 10½ o'clock, on *Spiritualism and the Duties of Spiritualists;* 7½, on *Labor—its Needs, its Relation to Capital, its Rights.* Working people specially invited. Seats free.

BELIEVERS IN THE SECOND COMING of Christ and future life for the righteous only, worship at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY by Elder BARNETT MATTHIAS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ in the evening. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25TH-st., near 8th-av. Open for public worship EVERY SUNDAY. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP. All citizens in the vicinity are invited to attend.

MEMORIAL CHURCH — HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place. Rev. SAMUEL MAXWELL, of Akron, Ohio, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

CENTRAL METHODIST E. CHURCH, 7th-av., near 14th-st.—The Pastor, Rev. HENRY J. FOX, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Subject for the evening: *Reflections suggested by a tour of 4,000 miles through the South and Southwest.*

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, Amity-street, Rev. T. A. EATON, Rector.—This church will be open for divine service SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and for prayers at 5 o'clock, P. M.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH in his church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.; also, at 7½ P. M., *On the Plagues of Egypt.*

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. R. C. PUTNEY, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers' class at 12 noon. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

THE REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., will preach (D.V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

PILGRIMS' BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-st., west of 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., by the pastor, Rev. G. A. PELTZ. Strangers welcome.

REV. MR. TOLLMAN WILL PREACH in the lecture room of the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of Madison-av. and 31st-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE.—REV. LEONARD BACON, D. D., of New-Haven, will preach in this church, SABBATH, Aug. 13, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, NO. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this city and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufacturers of this country, eminently the *best piano in America*, and used in the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools, altogether because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability.

Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

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GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

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THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Cabinet-Organs, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

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THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES,
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A MODEL OF USEFULNESS, ECONOMY AND LUXURY.
A UNIVERSAL FAVORITE
with housekeepers, doing
MORE WORK AT LESS EXPENSE
than any oil or gas stove ever presented to the public.
It will BAKE, BOIL, ROAST, BROIL, FRY, STEW and
WASH AND IRON.
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FIFTY CENTS PER WEEK.
A large assortment of
STOVES OF ALL SIZES,
from No. 1 to No. 4, with furniture complete, always on hand.

N. B.—Mr. C. B. LOVELESS, the Patentee, will be in attendance at his office in the depot, Nos. 542-44 Broadway, daily, for the purpose of giving all required information in regard to the stoves, and for the sale of territory for the exclusive right of his patents. Some very choice districts remaining unsold, which, if applied for soon, will be disposed of on reasonable terms. The demand for these stoves is constantly increasing, and they are bound to have a large and ready sale wherever they are introduced.

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L. BROWN & CO.,
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A LADY, RESIDING IN THE COUNTRY, wishes a young girl to bring up and educate with her daughter. She has a private teacher, speaking German, French and English, who will devote her entire time to them. Address HOME, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

NOTARY COMMISSION FOR SALE.—APply by note, for three days. N. W. B., care of Wright & Co., No. 111 Nassau-st., third floor, rear. Sold cheap; illness.

BRASS FOUNDRY.—ALL KINDS OF BRASS, composition and German silver castings made in the best manner, at lowest prices. F. A. RENTON & CO., No. 141 Elm-st., up stairs.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7¾—MIDNIGHT ASSAULT—LOVE AMONG THE BONNETS.

WALLACK'S—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

BROADWAY—Afternoon and Evening—PICCOLINO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—ARRAH NA POGUE.

BELVIDERE LION PARK—AFTERNOON CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS

The Augusta *Chronicle* of Aug. 1 notices the presence of Gen. HOWELL COBB in that city, and says: "In a conversation with the General, he expressed a great desire to have all matters now in agitation settled at once; and wished most heartily to see Georgia once more resuming her former position in the Union. The issues which have lately convulsed this country he considers forever disposed of. Slavery, he says, can never be resuscitated in any shape. He thinks it best that all submit promptly and willingly to the United States authorities; that matters which have passed should be numbered among the things that were, and should not be dragged into the present, threby creating discord and trammeling the movements of those who are doing all they can to settle affairs." The same paper speaks of the arrival in town of Ex-Gov. BROWN, and says: "Gov. BROWN speaks hopefully of the future, and thinks it would be well for the convention to declare slavery at an end in Georgia, without excitement or discussion. He also says that the people of Northern Georgia are anxious for an opportunity to take the oath of amnesty, and will return conservative men to the convention. He regards the question of secession as settled by the result of the war, and that any further agitation on that and kindred topics should be studiously avoided."

Capt. JAMES M. MOORE, A. Q. M., who left Washington several weeks ago, in charge of a party of mechanics, &c., for Andersonville, Ga., for the purpose of giving decent burial to the remains of our soldiers, who were cruelly murdered there, writes to J. E. POTTS, chief clerk in his office, under date of July 26, that they had arrived at Andersonville, and were encamped within one hundred yards of this prison-pen. The Captain describes it as "a pen in the fullest sense of the word—a human pen, where 30,000 of our soldiers were huddled together in an inclosure not 200 yards long and scarcely 100 wide, where they were exposed to the rays of an almost tropical sun for months, resulting in the death of thousands." The Captain also says: "This pen should not be destroyed, but it should stand until its stockade falls to the ground from decay, so that the unbelieving of the North may be able to look on this ground and convince themselves of the inhuman cruelties perpetrated by the South on our prisoners."

About 6 o'clock Wednesday evening a fearful collision took place on Lake Huron between the propellers *Pewabic* and *Meteor*. The boats, it seems, saw each other when six miles apart. On approaching they exchanged signals, and, according to the report, the *Pewabic* bore off to pass, but the *Meteor*, for some unexplained reason, turned in the same direction and struck the *Pewabic* with such terrible force as to crush in her entire bow, killing several persons. Life-boats were immediately lowered from the *Meteor*, which picked up those who were not carried down with the wreck. One hundred and seventy-five to two hundred persons were on board the *Pewabic* at the time of the disaster. Seventy-five of the passengers and twenty-three of tqe crew were saved. The loss of life cannot be correctly ascertained as yet, but it will be near one hundred. The *Meteor* remained near the scene of the disaster till morning, in the hope of picking up any persons who might be still floating on pieces of wreck; but none were found.

The trial of the persons charged with the burglary, &c., at Avon on the 6th of March last, commenced in the Livingston Oyer and Terminer at Geneseo on Friday, Judge T. A. JOHNSON presiding. The persons are DAVID LINCOLN, WM. S. YOUNG, ANTHONY MCCOY and CHAS. CAPRON, who were charged with committing a burglary. Three of them entered the house of Mr. CHARLES S. GILBERT and compelled him, under threat of being roasted alive upon a stove, to deliver a large of money which he had in the house. While two of the ruffians were engaged in this diabolical part of the work the third stood with a revolver threatening the lives of the daughters of Mr. GILBERT if they made an outcry.

Gov. HOLDEN has issued a proclamation ordering an election for members of a State Convention to be held on Thursday, Sept. 21. The convention is to meet in Raleigh on Monday, Oct. 2. The Inspectors of the Election are to be selected from Justices of the Peace already appointed. The amnesty proclamation of President JOHNSON is to be particularly observed, and the Inspectors are to be very careful in administering the oath to all who offer to vote, if they have not already done so. The same number of delegates are to be chosen as there are members of the House of Commons.

The British gunboat *Sphynx* arrived at Heart's Content Sunday, at 5 P. M., under canvas. The *Sphynx* was left behind by the *Great Eastern* and the gunboat *Terrible* on Thursday evening, July 27, during a strong westerly breeze and head sea, not being able to keep up with the others. Since that time, the *Sphynx* has seen nothing of the *Great Eastern* or the *Terrible*. She reports the weather favorable for laying the cable when she parted, at 6:15 P. M. on the 27th ult., at which time they were in latitude 52 deg. 43 min., longitude 20 deg. 2 min.

In Bedford, O., on Tuesday, Dr. J. W. HUGHES shot and killed a woman named FANNEY PARSONS, whom he had persuaded to marry him, because she refused to live with him when she found he had another wife living. When arrested, he declared that he was glad that he had killed the woman.

The New-Albany (Ind.) *Ledger* says that SHERMAN'S great wagon train has been encamped at New-Albany for the past eight or ten days. It is commanded by Capt. WILSON. The train will be conducted from Indianapolis to Fort Laramie, and thence to Oregon and Washington Territory.

Lieut. R. C. LOVERIDGE, Provost-Marshal at Jacksonville, Fla., administered the oath to PAYNE'S father, GEORGE C. POWELL, of Lawrence County, Fla., on the 18th ult. Mr. POWELL had started for Washington, D. C., in response to a summons from his wretched son to visit him.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* is informed that Gen. ORD, now in command of that department, contemplates closing the military post headquarters of Cincinnati at the close of the present month, there now being no necessity for such an office.

Gen. C. C. WASHBURN has been talked of as a candidate for Governor of Wisconsin. He says he will have no nomination that does not proceed from the unsolicited wish of the people.

Mr. H. RIVES POLLARD, formerly assistant editor of the Richmond *Times*, and during the war connected with the *Examiner*, is lying seriously ill at his lodgings in Richmond.

A shark of the man-eater species, twelve feet long, weighing 1,300 pounds, and measuring seven feet around the thickest part of the body, was caught off Portland Harbor a few days ago.

GEORGE F. ROBINSON, the soldier who saved Secretary SEWARD'S life, was married. recently, at Springfield, Me.

Mrs. JEFFERSON DAVIS lately applied to the War Department for permission to visit her husband, but was unsuccessful.

The Richmond *Times* states that the Tredegar works have resumed operations under the direction of J. R. ANDERSON.

The Georgia correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* mentions a rumor that Southern planters are shipping negroes to Canada.

A milk company is to be formed in Boston, to supply pure milk at five cents a quart, or sixteen cents per gallon.

Geo. BUTLER has written, and will soon print a pamphlet defending himself from the attacks of Chaplain HUDSON.

The horse-car fare from Boston to Charlestown is reduced from six to five cents.

It is said that SPANGLER now denies all complicity in the assassination.

LOCAL NEWS.

JOHN H. EARL, formerly a clerk in the Phenix Bank, but recently employed by SMITH, MARTIN & Co., of Broad-street, brokers, having been arrested for complicity with HENRY B. JENKINS in the Phenix Bank defalcation, committed suicide yesterday morning in the Twenty-ninth-street Police-station. He was a widower, aged about 30, and dwelt in New-Jersey.

The Gold speculation fell off to 141@141¼ ℔ cent. yesterday. The gold customs were about $800,000. The Railways closed weaker than on Thursday. The Government stocks steady. Money in good demand at 7 ℔ cent. Exchange closed for this day's steamers rather weaker than the opening rates; London, 108⅝@108⅞.

Produce and merchandise were in less demand yesterday, at irregular prices. The freight market was quite dull.

FRANCIS COLLINS, of No. 143 West Nineteenth-street, was drowned, while bathing off West Twenty-first-street, yesterday afternoon.

The customs revenue of the port thus far this week has averaged over $600,000 a day.

The arrivals of immigrants at this port this week number 4,104.

The receipts of cotton at this port have averaged 3,100 bales a day during the current week.

A Word to the Navy Department.

Some months since Mr. P. S. FORBES contracted with the Navy Department to build a steamer for the naval service for a stipulated sum. Having, from his own experience, very great confidence in Mr. E. N. DICKERSON as an engineer and in the principles upon which his engines were built, Mr. FORBES stipulated that these engines should be put into the steamer which he was to build, and he agreed that, in case these engines did not prove themselves fully equal to those on the other vessels built for the same service, he would take them out and put others in at his own expense. The Chief of the Engineering Bureau in the Navy Department had been engaged in a little personal controversy with Mr. DICKERSON, and has publicly and repeatedly staked his professional reputation upon the prediction that his engines will prove a failure.

Mr. FORBES' steamer, the *Algonquin*, is finished, and the time has arrived for testing the quality of her engines in comparison with those of the other vessels in the service. It was naturally assumed, by Mr. FORBES and by everybody else, that the test would be applied in the ordinary way, namely, by placing the vessel side by side with some other, and running them for a certain distance, using the same quantity of coal and subjecting each to precisely the same conditions. The result would show which was the best of the two. If the *Algonquin* failed to equal her rival, she would be condemned by that very fact. This would be a test which everybody could understand, and in which nobody could be deceived; and at the outset it was understood that it was the mode of trial which the Navy Department proposed to adopt.

But it was soon after announced that the department had changed its purpose. It was discovered that proper persons to superintend such a trial trip could not be spared from the service, and it was determined to try the vessels by tying them to the dock, and then seeing which engines would develop most power with the least fuel. Mr. FORBES represented that his engines were not made for stationary purposes, but to drive a vessel at sea, and he complained, therefore, of this as an unfair mode of testing their power. Under the circumstances, however, he declared his willingness to accept it. Hereupon the department orders the *wheels* of the *Algonquin* to be taken out and new ones put in, and its agents proceed to do this—naturally enough, against the remonstrances of her builders;—and now we are told, in some letters from Mr. DICKERSON to the proper authorities, that the department, not satisfied with destroying the *wheels* of the *Algonquin*, is changing the *engines* also, and boring holes into the steam-pipe connecting the boilers with the engines at discretion.

We must say that these proceedings strike us as most extraordinary. If Mr. FORBES is to try his steamer and engines against those of the department, he has a right to try them as *he has made them*, and not after the department has fixed them to suit its ideas and purposes. The people has no shadow of interest in the quarrel between Mr. ISHERWOOD and Mr. DICKERSON, but they have a very deep interest in getting the best possible vessels for their navy; and in a contest of this sort they will insist upon a *fair test* of the capabilities of the two vessels, without any regard to the feelings or interests of individuals. Mr. FORBES is a public-spirited citizen, who entered upon this contract far more from his desire to serve the country than from the hope of gain, and he is entitled to fair treatment at the hands of the Navy Department. If his steamer fails, he will comply with the terms of his contract. But he has a right to have it tried precisely as he has made it, and the Navy Department cannot afford to jockey him out of the fair trial which he demands. The course thus far pursued seems to justify Mr. DICKERSON'S assertion that Mr. ISHERWOOD is determined to *make* the *Algonquin's* engines fail at all hazards.

We venture to suggest to Mr. WELLES that it will be wise for him to give his personal attention to this matter, instead of leaving it wholly to the manipulations of his subordinates.

THE SUNSHINY DAYS.—These are hard times for the pessimists. They are at a loss what to assail, what to bewail, or how to make themselves and others miserable. Up to a recent day, they had, or at least thought they had, the prospect of a Mexican difficulty; and they also conjured up a financial bugaboo of unimaginable proportions. But the financial exhibit of Secretary MCCULLOCH, and the withdrawal of our troops from Texas, have dispelled both of these apparitions; and now they know not what to do. Our internal quiet and prosperity are satisfactory; our foreign relations are peaceful and amicable; the political situation is all that could be hoped for, and no clouds appear in the horizon of the nation. Will not even the bitterest pessimist now, for a season, permit himself to enjoy the glorious sunshine?

The Rage for Rumors—Mexico as a Field for Romance.

It was just about a year since that the whole North was unpleasantly electrified, through the Pennsylvania press, with stories of a prospective grand raid through that State, and perhaps New Jersey and New York, by a rebel army variously reported from 40,000 to 100,000 strong, now said to be under LEE'S command, now under JOHNSTON'S, and anon under LONGSTREET'S or EWELL'S, but never under anybody lower in rank than the terrible JUBAL EARLY. After that sort of thing had been kept up persistently, not for days only, but absolutely for weeks, a lame and impotent conclusion was tagged to the daily installments of the romance, by the simple announcement that the whole expedition consisted of a marauding gang of rebel cavalry, a few hundred strong, under BRADLEY JOHNSON and MCCAUSLAND.

Now, if seasons bring fervor and frigidity, as the case may be, to the public mind, as regularly as they do to physical temperature, the Summer ought not to go out without a display of most wonderful and apochryphal stories. Canards are in season. And, as a matter of tact, recent experience shows that the supply is abundant, however absurd the quality. A fortnight or more ago, the startling news came from Clarksville, Texas, that Gen. GRANT had killed President JOHNSON. There was no lack of particulars. The date was "the 6th inst.;" cause, "a personal altercation about the convention of GRANT with LEE;" place, "Washington City," and even "an antechamber of the State Department;" consequence, "the succession to the Presidency of Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont." "Our informant" was a Mr. THOMPSON, (with a *p*); but we are inclined to think that Mr. THOMPSON and the Clarksville Editor were the only persons sold by that story.

The next rumor was from Germany, that Gen. LEE had arrived there by a Belgian transatlantic steamer *incognito*—in disguise so perfect that it has never yet been penetrated. Yarn No. 3 narrated "the capture of Gen. KIRBY SMITH and his entire party. He was intercepted by the Governor of Saltillo, S. VIESCA, on the 4th of July, at Piedras Negras, Mexico, about fifty miles below Eagle Pass, and compelled to surrender. The victors got four pieces of artillery, nine hundred new rifles, and a train of seventy-five wagons, loaded with ammunition and provisions. The officers and men were paroled."

Could any thing be more explicit or detailed? Nothing, until news came that the ubiquitous E. KIRBY SMITH had reached Havana, with Secretary BENJAMIN and other rebel celebrities. But, still later, that remarkable sheet, the Matamoras *Ranchero*, had not got the news, has now sent up a story that KIRBY SMITH has just passed through Monterey, "steering for the City of Mexico." And, not content even to let poor BENJAMIN get into Cuba in any civilized fashion, the story was started of his escaping from Florida, being picked up by a British schooner, wrecked on one of the Bahama islands and finally finding a refuge in Nassau.

But the climax in this direction is capped by the daily absurd stories about Mexican affairs. Surely the public no longer need to be cautioned against accepting the inflated reports from Mexico. The threatening relations reported as existing between our forces and those of MAXIMILIAN are purely fabulous.

For the rest, contradiction has trodden so closely on the heels of assertion, in nearly all the recent Mexican news, that the community will be loth to trust fresh rumors from that quarter. We learned, for example, that 12,000 new French troops had been landed on the coast, and shortly after were told the true number was 1,200. "Imaginary conversations" equal in fancy to LANDOR'S best, are reported between Gen. BROWN, of Brownsville, and JUAREZ, and between Gen. STEELE and CORTINAS. Accounts of severe battles, in which NEGRETE, MEJIA, Capt. NEY and ALVAREZ figure in ridiculous jumble, are only invented to be contradicted. Reports of "a conflict imminent" between SHERIDAN'S men and MAXIMILIAN'S are quite as baseless. In short, people who believed that, with the close of the war, Washington canards, Philadelphia rumors, Harrisburgh telegrams, and dispatches via Cairo, would be reckoned among the things that were, are much mistaken. Exuberant fancy will still have play in the telegraphic columns, and Mexico may as well be the land of romance as any other place.

Amateur Geologists—The Use of Hose and Water.

There is nothing more certain than the operation of the great economic law of demand and supply. A striking example may be found in the sudden and abundant crop of geologists which has sprung up, without much sowing, in simple obedience to this great principle. The period of growth required is very short, when the climate is favorable. In some parts of the country, it requires years of study and practice to develop a full-blown geologist. Not so in the fruitful West. Three months in Venango County, one month at Lake Supurior, a week in California, a day at Washoe, half an hour in Colerado, and no time at all in the Reese River County, seem to be the recognized seasons of preparation.

The less a man knows before he starts, and the less there is known of the district to which he goes, the more rapid is his progress in science, and the more certain and dogmatic his knowledge.

The following choice contribution to science, culled from the learned Colorado correspondence of a cotemporary, we cannot withhold from our readers, since it contains several facts hitherto unknown, and calculated to startle the attentive world:

> "There are various methods of discovering gold mines, the most usual of which has been by surface indications. The strata, or quartz, has doubtless been thrown up to the earth's surface by volcanic eruption. In many cases it is burned and melted so that it resembles honeycomb. Quartz, in its natural state, generally decomposes on exposure to the atmosphere for a few months, but is not so apt to decompose when burned. The course of the lodes is generally northeast and southwest, and when burned quartz can be traced above the earth's surface in that direction, the prospector is pretty certain that a lode lies under it. Where the quartz thrown up has entirely decomposed, there is less vegetation upon the surface on account of the gravel lying over the lode, and a different color upon the earth's surface is produced thereby. Indications of this kind may often be observed miles distant. 'Blind lodes' are discovered by tunneling a mountain, or otherwise by washing or strippling the entire side of a mountain of loose dirt by means of hose and water."

Certain geologists of mere book learning, with, perhaps, a dozen years' useless experience, who have visited the great mineral regions of this country, without making any such discoveries as the above, should be ashamed of themselves. Let them study the correspondence of the *World*, and learn that volcanic quartz in its natural state decomposes into gravel; but burnt quartz will not decompose. And the next time a subject presents any difficulties, they will, perhaps, be wise enough to treat it with "hose and water."

The Blessed Harvest—The Provocation to General Thanksgiving.

Pent here in the arid confines of the city, we may be suspected of a dark degree of ignorance of rural affairs; yet we do not so confess, for in these days of wonder continents may be explored in libraries, and worlds are surveyed by lightning. Here, in the brick-and-mortar prison of inflexible duty, we are able to rejoice in the great and undeserved blessings showered upon our land by an ever kind and merciful Providence. Shall we not humble our hearts in thankfulness to that Providence, when we remember that through all our long civil war the guiding love of Heaven has led us to prosperity and finally to peace? Our national history will not show another period of four years when harvest so justified hope, and gave such abundant cause for thanksgiving. And even now, when the soil to a great extent lies untilled, because of the exhaustive drain of war upon our working population, we find that the loss of breadth is more than made up in the weight of the crops. Here we are in the middle of August, and the earth blooms and grows with all the vigor of June. A harvest of hay absolutely immense has been gathered; the yield of wheat has been generous and even ample, so much so that the annual croak about rust and weevil has fallen upon unheeding ears; oats and other early grains have fulfilled all reasonable expectation; and now corn, the golden-crowned King of the Continent, is striding on in this hot weather with a vigor that promises the most satisfactory results.

We have seen in this State of New-York a foot of snow fall in the second week of May. We have seen almost forty days of pitiless drouth, beginning just after the 4th of July; we see almost every year, at this period, more or less of suffering from lack of rain. But this year it would seem that a kind Providence has taken us under especial protection. The earth brings forth abundantly; the early and the latter rain join hands to overwhelm us with fatness; the garden, the field, the vineyard, have already yielded or now teem with promise beyond the most sanguine expectation; the day or two of scorching heat melts into the grateful shower, and the frequent voice of solemn thunder reminds us that we are yet within the watchful care of a Father and a Friend—that we yet live in a world and a land where "all save the spirit of man is divine."

If ever a nation had especial provocation to gratefulness, we are that nation. Precipitated into a civil war of unequaled difficulties, suddenly forced upon circumstances that might have tried and broken the power of the oldest nation on earth, we have had the kind and constant favor of Heaven to an extent so remarkable that it would almost seem like direct interposition in our behalf. Now that the great struggle is over, and the cause of liberty and progress has been justified and advanced by strong arms and true hearts, and at last sits dominant over all the land, let us not forget our great indebtedness to that kind Power whose hand has led us through darkness and deep tribulation to victory and peace.

And if we are unable, in the blindness of self-pride, to appreciate causes for thankfulness, let us imagine the result had it happened that the crops of 1862 or 1863 had failed. With a million and a half of men in the army to feed, to say nothing of the people at large, where would we have been but for the inestimable blessing of a liberal harvest? The complete failure of a single harvest would have been the complete failure of a great nation; the postponement for a century of self-government; the perpetuation for perhaps many centuries of the curse of slavery. But "He doeth all things well;" the hand of the kind Father was stretched forth to our aid; the prime necessities of life never flourished nor yielded so lavishly; the good Providence is not yet withdrawn, but, as if to mark with distinguished favor the course of our loyal people, this year crowns the whole with increased abundance. The fat earth teems with richness; the drouth and the mildew are withheld; the genial shower abates the fervor of the sun, and the fervor of the sun kisses up the tears of the shower. There is a remarkable absence of evil—a wonderful abundance of good; we bask in the smile of approving Heaven, and through the Red Sea of war march even to the rich valleys of Canaan without the long probation in the Desert.

THE INDIANS.—There is one war in this country to which time brings no surcease—that of the white man against the red man. It has been waged for over two centuries—the Indian always defeated, yet never defeated. From all their vast hunting-grounds on the Atlantic seaboard, in the Valley of the Ohio, and in the Valley of the Mississippi, they have been driven, till now, in their last refuge on the great plains and under the shadow of the Rocky Mountains, they find themselves confronted and surrounded by the old white enemy, and no possibility of further retreat. The Indians are at bay. They are bewildered; they are helpless. It is not in their nature to adopt the habits and follow the pursuits of the white man; and it is not in the nature or destiny of the white man to permit the Indian to follow his hereditary habitudes. Feuds and fights, cruelties and hatreds, wretchedness and despair, exile and extermination, constitute the present, as the past, history of the poor Indian, in presence of the white settler.

It is very hard upon the Indian. And the worst of the matter is that we can see no good way in which his career is likely to close. There is to be a great convention of all the tribes, wild and civilized, held next month at Fort Smith; and our government is to be represented by an excellent delegation, among whom will be the distinguished descendant of RED JACKET, Col. PARKER, of Gen. GRANT'S staff. But what is it possible for the convention to do? It can neither guarantee the Indians their lands, their rights, or their lives. They are scattered over an immense surface, and will everywhere be in enmity with the contiguous settlers, and we fear it is impossible to get them all to live together. If they would take it into their heads to move southward to *Mexico*, where the bulk of their race is now concentrated, it would be a happy thing for them and us.

WHY MR. GREELEY BECAME A PEACE NEGOTIATOR.—Mr. GREELEY gives two sets of reasons for having undertaken the duties of a peace negotiator twelve months ago. The first set are as follows:

> "July, 1864, was a gloomy period for the Union cause. Gold was selling at about 250. Gen. SHERMAN was stopped before Atlanta. Gen. GRANT had failed in sundry bloody efforts to extend his left so as to cut off the Southern communications by railroad with Petersburgh and Richmond. The shockingly managed mine explosion had resulted in a great and discouraging disaster. The rebels were again pouring into Maryland, threatening both Baltimore and Washington, and seeming to encounter no vigorous, methodical resistance. *It was at this hour of general dismay* that I received repeated and positive assurances from Niagara Falls that certain Confederates, known to me as eminent and influential, were on the British side of the Falls, authorized and ready to negotiate a pacification of our country."

The next set, supplied in the same article in which the above appears, read thus:

> "It seemed to me that, *after our simultaneous successes at Gettysburgh, Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, re-opening the Mississippi and permanently severing the Confederacy, (which Jeff. Davis had publicly proclaimed would be its death-blow,)* negotiation might wisely be trusted to finish the work—that all that was still needed was to make surely known to the Southern people that they could return to the Union on terms which they might now honorably and advantageously accept. In this conviction, I tried repeatedly—and as well before as after the Niagara overture—to bring the belligerent parties responsibly face to face, so that they might earnestly *try* to restore peace to our blood-soaked country."

It would appear, then, that Mr. GREELEY set out for Niagara unwillingly, in an "*hour of general dismay*," caused by the humiliating reverses suffered by our armies in the field; at the same time being impressed with the propriety of his peace mission, by reason of "*the simultaneous successes*," which had crowned the national arms; and which had resulted in "permanently severing the Confederacy." If anybody thinks the first set of reasons insufficient, baseless or unsound, let him fall back on the second set. The more he dislikes the former, the better satisfied he must be with the latter.

THE EMIGRATION TO THE SOUTH.—The emigration to the Southern States has thus far been quite limited. Shortly after the collapse of the rebellion, there was a great rush southward to the chief cities, for speculative and "prospecting" purposes, and to see the real condition and promise of affairs. But there has not been—and it is not natural there should yet be—any important emigration of actual and permanent settlers, such as farmers, mechanics, artisans, young merchants, and so forth. These classes will begin to penetrate the Southern States from the North in the coming Autumn months. They will look around for lands, make inquiries as to employment, and see what are the opportunities for business. They will study questions of climate, production, soil, trade, commerce and industry. They will make up their minds as to their chances. If found favorable, they will communicate with friends and acquaintances in the North; and next Spring, the border States of the South, such as Tennessee and the two Virginias, and the cities of the seaboard, will see the real beginning of a genuine tide of emigration that will yet sweep over their entire surface, carrying enterprise, industry, capital, education, prosperity and wealth.

INSULT ON INSULT.—The *Tribune* gives an account of what it calls an "insult to Gen. TERRY" at Richmond, in this tasteful style:

> "Last Saturday afternoon, while Gen. TERRY and wife were returning from a carriage ride, in turning the corner of Broad and Twelfth streets, three specimens of Virginia's feminine F. F. V. indulged in the characteristic salutations of all Copperheads—hissing. *The General gave the nostrils of his proboscis a gentle elevation, and serenely passed on.*"

We should like to know which is considered the greatest insult by Gen. TERRY—the hissing of the three women, or the *Tribune's* sentence, which we put in italics?

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Once on a time, at or about Niagara Falls, a big Indian was discovered in a state of great anxiety inquiring for a certain wigwam. Some one asked him what was the trouble; was he lost? "No!" said the big Indian, straightening up and proudly striking his breast; "No! Indian no lost; *wigwam* lost—Indian *here!*"

The Irrepressible Conflict.

We used this phrase a few days ago to head an account of the outrage at Greenwich, Conn., upon the negro family DAVENPORT. As a sporadic instance of ruffianism, perhaps it may not be worthy of further attention. Similar outrages occur daily; they are chiefly the fruits of idleness and indulgence in rum. But this case is peculiar—it is of a representative character—it is one of a large family of similar tenor that will speedily follow unless prompt reprobation shall discourage the actors. The extraordinary spectacle of a jury undertaking to investigate a homicide that was confessedly the result of premeditated riot; a jury quietly listening to the important confessions of scamps who boasted of their participation and of their joining in a deliberate organization to do this very outrage—a jury thus brow-beaten and quietly submitting to the scourging, is a spectacle that excels its infamy only in its cowardice. With the hesitation and bated breath of men who were performing an unpleasant duty, these craven jurymen managed to—what? Did they promptly order the arrest of the men who had, by their own confession, undertaken murder? No; they saw nothing to punish, nothing to censure even, in the jolly little freak of trying to separate man and wife by hanging, shooting or stoning to death the two persons whose offence consisted in simple and respectful obedience to the laws of the State. No; those solid men of Connecticut—grave citizens of a State most oracular in her assumption of superior virtue—had no word of reproach for the mob, no good advice for the villains who adorned their court-room, but were with difficulty enabled to repress direct approbation of this ruffianism. We are glad to find one little thing to their credit—they did not theoretically (although they did practically) ignore the law; they mustered sufficient courage to justify the attacked man, and say that the law held him guiltless. But still no censure of the ruffians; on the contrary, the considerate jury volunteered a little good advice, or rather warning, to that or any future gang who might undertake to mob peaceable citizens; they (the jury,) assured these mobbing gentlemen that whenever they indulged in their delicate pastimes, they must expect to run dangerous risks; that they might get hurt, perhaps shot, might be killed, and still the absurd laws of Connecticut would hold the shooter guiltless—and the very excellent Accident Assurance Company of that blessed State would peremptorily refuse to take risks in any such venture.

So much for the Jury as the legal expositor of justice. They dodged, and faltered, and shrank, until the men who ordinarily fill the largest space in the area of society had shriveled into little more than nothingness. Your unshot rowdy came forth from the jury-room six feet high—your ridiculous juryman could have walked under Tom Thumb's arm.

But this was not all. A BUTTON, fired with spontaneous zeal; a BUTTON that was but now a juryman, relieved from the restraint of an oath, and once more a Connecticutian, pure and simple, lifted up his voice and presented the smutched defendants with "advice gratis," as the quack doctors phrase it. We have already given the substance of this remarkable unbuttoning, and will not bore the reader further than to say that a more insolent outrage upon civil rights would be inconceiveable, unless by BUTTON; a more outrageous invasion of good neighborhood cannot be named, unless by BUTTON; a more flagrant attempt to set mobism above law will not be recorded, unless by BUTTON. Why, this ridiculous BUTTON — this BUTTON of Corinthian brass—after solemnly certifying to the innocence and justification of a given act, goes about to lecture the exculpated man (we should not call him defendant, since the jury were not *quite* equal to making the mob ruffians complainants,) and pick flaws with his complexion, his color, if you please; does this BUTTON; and he, BUTTON, fired with prophetic fervor, predicts that ANDERSON must give up the home he has worked so hard for, pack up his Lares and Penates, (if niggers have such things,) and "get"—that is the Dixian vernacular. Get where? No matter to BUTTON—only go, leave, put out, keep moving—and so saying, BUTTON goes into his hole.

This may be a very small trifle for a Connecticut juryman, but it is really a matter of great importance inside and outside of that State. Resolved to first principles, it amounts to this: Are men to be equal and to be treated as equals by the laws? Now, BUTTON, yea or nay? Do you, BUTTON, down there in Connecticut understand you are setting a dangerous example? Already a great and influential newspaper has caught your cue, and published a leading editorial that can have no other effect than to provoke and intensify the antagonism illustrated by you, BUTTON. On this tender subject the air is full of electricity. Whether for good or evil, (and we do not undertake to judge,) our country is permeated by two antagonistic elements, the negro and a rival white class, occupying to a great extent cognate positions in business and in intelligence. We need not be surprised at the clashing of these discordant elements; the vices of human nature are all the more strongly developed where low breeding and ignorance are most profound, and uneducated human nature is inherently jealous and revengeful. We can almost count the years on our fingers when the now hounded and persecuted negro filled a score of lucrative stations just fitted to his capacity, and in which he flourished, respectable and respected. But the other helots came, like the locusts of the Nile, invaded all the land, underbid the swarthy waiter, carman, porter, scavenger, or what not, and by main pressure crowded him out. The discomfited black retreated from one defence to another, pursued with most active malice by his prolific rival, until at last he is crowded almost beyond the pale of existence. Twenty years ago, a great portion of the rougher work of this city was done by colored people; they were very generally faithful and thrifty, and not a few of them are now well-to-do farmers in the adjacent country. But white competition has wrested one after another from the black man the means of of support; and, not content with supplanting him in work, has sworn upon the altar of prejudice that he shall not live at all.

Now, we cannot expect to eradicate this wicked spirit; the two classes, or races we might say, are sworn foes. But it does not become the superior race to side in this contest with the strongest; we can surely afford to see fair play—we cannot afford to shoulder the mean prejudices and dogmatic insolence of that BUTTON. If we must have a sort of servile, sub-human war, at least let it be regulated by fair rules. We are not anxious to champion either party, although a sense of justice pleads strongly for the weaker side. We reprobate all attempts to incarnate this natural antagonism, and look upon such men as BUTTON as incendiaries; blind guides, who would lead both classes to destruction. We regret the tone and tendency of our neighbor's editorial, because it reads so much like an invitation to a new riot—a sort of prologue to the wicked teaching that we fear is to follow. We hope it is improbable that we shall soon see another serious disturbance on black account; but even such small affairs as that at Greenwich indicate an unhealthy condition of feeling. All such outrages—small though they may be—must be disowned by the people and punished by the law. It is a matter of regret that the leader of the mob was killed; he ought to have done the State some service in prison, and there is that much lost. But the dangerous indication in it all is the deference evidently paid to the mobites by the jury; the criminal neglect of that jury to arrest the rascals; the halting and reluctant way in which they exonerated the people who had the temerity to defend their own lives, and the extraordinary extra-judicial speech of that man BUTTON, who, let us hope, does *not* represent the average sentiment of his neighborhood.

We need more calmness in these affairs. It is easy to become excited, and there will be plenty of occasions. But just now we must bring people back to the recognition of the law; we must have the laws faithfully and sternly administered; we must give every man all his rights and insist upon all our own; we must promptly meet every indication of mob and Lynch law by the statute and the strong arm of justice; we must carefully avoid irritation in the matter of black and white, and try to harmonize the frequent differences that may arise. Some people talk flippantly of the extinction of the colored race. Had the "patriarchal institution" survived the epoch of war, the black race, might within a given period, have bleached into a paleness that would have insured the extinction of the real negro. But let not any one hastily suppose that four millions of robust and prolific people are to be brushed away by a theory. They are with us, and will remain here for centuries. It is all moonshine to dodge the question. They are a constituent and for the present an ineradicable element. It is, then, the part of wisdom to recognize the situation, and set our wits to devise means whereby justice first and then harmony may prevail. Is it not, BUTTON?

NOTES.

Undeserved Infliction.—What unknown sin has this people committed that they should be doomed to further visitation from that enterprising Bohemian Dion Boucicault? Can he not be satisfied with his original French-English-Hibernian drama; but must he lay his lawless hands upon our choicest traditions, and drag through his commercial mill the beautiful legends crystalized into prose poems by the genius of Washington Irving? We see, with inexpressible disgust, the announcement that this dramatic tinker is going to paraphrase, travestie, adapt, edit, or do some other unwarrantable outrage to the romantic legend of Rip Van Winkle! Well, modesty is not one of Boucicault's weaknesses. He is a second and enlarged edition of Alphonso of Castile, and there never came from creative power a thing that he would not undertake to "improve"—for a clear third of the profits.

—Brig.-Gen. De Russy, who has long had command of the Southern Defences of Washington, is in this city en route for his new command in Alabama. The General has just received three brevets in the regular army for gallantry and good behavior: Major, Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel. Capt. Morgan, of his staff, accompanies him.

THE WATERING PLACES.

LAKE GEORGE.

The Loveliest of American Lakes—How to Get There.—Railroads vs. Steamboats—The Misery of the One and the Comfort of the Other—Fishing—How the Fish Taste, and the Flavor of the Flesh and Fowl—Hotels, Artists, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Lake George, Thursday, Aug. 10, 1865.

Health and pleasure seekers industriously explore this broad country for places to spend their money to the best advantage; but only a tithe of the vast annual current of Summer travel ever sets this way; Saratoga seems to be the great goal that most people wish to reach in this direction. But what physician prescribes Congress water for bilious derangements, and adds horse-races, faro banks, heavy dinners, big drunks, late hours and half-a-dozen changes of toilet per diem? And don't the mercury climb to the same altitude at Saratoga that it does in New-York or Philadelphia? And who ever felt better or stronger, either in body or morals, by spending a "season" at Saratoga? When the results of the season are summed up, havn't Pharaoh's bankers and the elegantly-garnished apples of Sodom had the best time of it, and made the most conquests? These are my opinions, Mr. Times, not yours. Most likely you won't believe them. Very well, "you pays your money and you takes your choice"—especially when you go to Saratoga, the choice generally being Hobson's.

Here's my congratulations to all who pass by that hot and dusty place and reach the peaceful bosoms of Lakes George and Champlain, where you can eat and sleep at rational hours, and stand a chance of getting what you are searching for. If I am to estimate the number of sensible persons who Summer it away from home by the number only who visit Lake George, I fear I should do injustice to the gallant people who have just squelched such a vast rebellion. But we are a progressive nation, and by and by most people will have learned the art of pleasure as truly as most of them have learned the art of money making. Then will be the millenium for such Summer resorts as Lake George.

I have spent a few days at Balton Landing, on the west side of the lake, and by far the loveliest and most enchanting spot on the shores of the American Loch Katarine. It combines a greater amount of landscape and water views than is often placed within the vision. Not so much in the expanse of the scene before us, but in its pure and varied beauty. First, this sheet of pellucid water; the islands dotting its surface with their darkly green and luxuriant foliage; the bays, inlets and little harbors; the bold mountains rising grandly and gloomily to the east and north; the cool lake breeze and the entire quiet of the spot, all combine to make it just such a resort as the sincere health-seeker would prefer above all others. Then this ground is all sacred too, with living memories of the revolution, of the earlier strife between the French and English, and with the exploits of the red men who long held kingly sway over these lakes and mountains. Some of the beautiful Indian names still attach to these localities, but the paleface has called the lake and mountains after his own manner, and the poetry of the aborigines is almost unappreciated. In this connection I must thank Longfellow and Secretary Welles for what they have done toward preserving our beautiful Indian nomenclature. I will be obliged to the latter of he will send me the translation of a few of his last. He may leave out the *Dunderberg*, for I live in its shadow, and am sure it is more Dutch than Indian.

The Indian name of Lake George was *Hor-i-con*, signifying clear or silvery water. The red-coats who fought under the banner of King George, found it a bright royal sheet of water, and they called it Lake George. When the gallantry of our forefathers had swept away the sceptre of that ruler, they were so well satisfied with the job that they forgot to change the name back, or to christen it anew. The lake well deserves its appropriate Indian title. A finer sheet of water does not exist. It is infinitely purer and better than Croton. The bottom of the lake is generally rock and sand, and can be distinctly seen at a depth of twenty-five to thirty feet. There is no limestone in the water, and housekeepers call it "soft," and these blue depths abound in the sweetest fish epicure ever tasted.

But one cannot enjoy Lake George without knowing how to get there, and as I am only doing a public service to that portion of the public which has never been here, and am not subsidized by any particular route, I will briefly tell how you *may* get here. You leave New-York either by Harlem rail or Hudson rail, it don't make any difference to Vanderbilt, as he owns them both. Perhaps he'd a *leetle* rather you'd take the Harlem, because he wants to get that well built up before he drops the Hudson. But most people take the boats, and as time is money with Americans, even on a pleasure tour, most everybody takes the night-boat. Now, a company of wise mariners, who will probably sometime own a line on the Styx, have built two immense steamers, the *St. John* and the *Dean Richmond*, marine palaces perfectly regal in all their appointments, and capable of carrying almost an untold number of people. But an untold number of people go, and the consequence is, that unless you engage a state-room a week before-hand, you will take your views of the Hudson from the cabin floor or the outer deck, and before morning the "noble Hudson" might as well be the turbid Mississippi, so far as your sentiment is concerned. The night we started there was one of the grandest rushes of the season. The state-rooms were all taken before the clerk opened his office, and several hundred people had the pleasure of distributing themselves about the cabins, rather too promiscuously either for comfort or sleep. When the boat touched the dock next morning at Albany, there was an amusing sight. Gallant gentlemen, interesting ladies, and half-dressed babies lay around like the sleepers after a carnival. It took some time to get everybody waked up, and some time longer to convince them of their condition, especially one young lady, who had slept on three chairs, and whose sleeping evolutions had nearly cast her waterfall, and one of her "rats," beside, so disarranging her crinoline as to inform every passer of the exact size of her pretty little foot—with a foot or two of stocking added. Naturally, she was somewhat alarmed on discovering herself, but I am happy to say that she is now at Saratoga, where Congress water has restored her equanimity, and if there is any lack of raiment for her person it is at the other end.

The readers of the Times, who are all reasonable persons, will reasonably suppose that such a rush of patronage would have a very happy effect upon the tempers of the officers of the boats and line. But it don't. Quite the contrary. It makes them dreadful cross. They don't seem to like it at all. These gentlemen are very happy to get the newspapers to glowingly describe one of the grand steamers to the tune of a column or two, but when the confiding public rush on board to patronize them, the result of the aforesaid newspaper mention, they sing another song. They don't care whether they accommodate you or not. And so on our steamer, the *St. John*, the Captain was surley and ill-natured, the clerk was really impudent, and the chambermaid, who evidently owned the boat, was the most insolent of all.

When you get to Albany, get a good breakfast at the Delevan House, which is a sure thing, and take the cars for Saratoga and Whitehall. It don't make much difference which particular car of the train you get into, as you will have to get out half-a-dozen times or more before you reach your destination. Not that there are any necessary changes to make, but that the conductor is rather deficient in calculating, and can't tell how many cars are necessary to carry his passengers, even after they are all comfortably seated. So he routs you all out into the hot sun, until he has time to count you, and then you get back into the same cars you got out of. To avoid all changes, take the engine. A large proportion of the passengers get off at Saratoga, that being the Mecca of their pilgrimage. Sixteen miles beyond Saratoga is Moreau Station, where a comfortable line of stages connects for Caldwell, at the head of Lake George, fourteen miles distant, where passengers who leave Albany in the morning arrive in time for an excellent dinner at the Fort William Henry Hotel. But all who wish to enjoy the benefit of the law of compensations, will buy their tickets for Ticonderoga, via Whitehall. Or if they start from Saratoga, will take an excursion ticket "through the Lake," via Whitehall, Ticonderoga and Lake George to Bolton or Caldwell. At Whitehall, the head of Lake Champlain, you gladly make the transfer from intolerably dusty cars to a very comfortable line of steamers, which ply between Whitehall and Rouse's Point, and form the connecting link with Montreal, by what is known as the "Lake Route." This is the end of your misery. Henceforth you are free from dust. The steamer winds its way through the sinuous channel of the southern end of Champlain for thirty miles, and in the meanwhile you have time to make your toilet, and get a very decent dinner, in which there is quite as much ceremony as victuals. But the sail to Ticonderoga just puts you in pleasant trim for the enjoyment of the afternoon. At this point Lake Champlain widens out majestically, and looks like the Champlain that McDonough won his great victory upon. If you hav'nt had your dinner, there will be time enough to get it at a very good hotel at Ticonderoga, while you are waiting for the stages which are to carry you four miles to the foot of Lake George, for the Lake forms its connection with Champlain by a roaring, tearing, sparkling little torrent of a stream, just large enough to afford a fine water power, which is abundantly improved. Starting from Ticonderoga, the stage route runs past the ruins of the old fort, quite well preserved, and the walls of the old building, where Ethan Allen made his early morning call on the English commander, are still standing. I said the distance hence to the foot of Lake George was four miles. That depends on circumstances. The proprietor of the stage route says it is six miles. But he has a motive in that, for he charges 70 cents fare, (in case you don't have an excursion ticket,) or about 17 cents a mile. But you forget all that, and the distance too, if this same stage proprietor goes along in your stage. He is a very original genius, and and devotes himself to the amusement of his patrons. On arriving at the Fort grounds the coach halts, and the proprietor proceeds to make a brief and eloquent speech, in which he recounts the manner in which Ethan Allen took the fort, and closes with a grand peroration on the perpetuity of the Union and the "Continual Congress." The rest of the way is enlivened in a similar manner, the old stager asserting that "this is a pleasure route," and that he is bound that you shall have what you call for. You get your money's worth from him, rather more, certainly, than from some other people you patronize on the same route.

At 4 o'clock, the passengers and the trunks, the latter occupying by far the most room, are all aboard the handsome little steamer *Minnehaha*, and bound up the lake. Every foot of the way now is invested with rare beauty and interest. The loveliest of inland lakes is before you, locked in by mountains on every hand, its clear, placid waters sparkling in the afternoon sunlight, and cool, pure breeze fanning you into a delightful state of coolness. Before you get to the head of the lake, you will be ready to make your peace with all mankind, and very glad you came this way.

I stopped at Bolton, because it furnishes the most charming scenery on the lake, and the best fishing. It is also an exceedingly quiet spot, delightfully free from all fashionable style or restraint, where you can row, or fish, or walk, and eat and sleep *sans ceremonie*. The eating hereabouts is the very climax of luxury. I thought I had been eating lamb chops, veal cutlets and Spring chickens long enough to be a judge of them; but I hadn't. It must have been something else called by the same names. The meats here are perfectly delicious. Lamb is as tender as chicken, and the chicken so sweet and tender, that I could make the shrewdest Frenchman believe he was eating frogs; while the veal—"mountain veal," they call it—well, all I can say about it is, that it is the *deer*-est veal I ever tasted, and the fish are nowhere excelled. Taken from these waters they cannot be. They are served up at every meal, in every variety and style. Boiled lake trout, caught here by hook and line, in the deepest waters; pickerel, very fine, boiled or broiled; black bass, now in their greatest glory, boiled or fried; perch, the sauciest fish to bite, and a very agreeable fish to eat; and brook trout, laid on your plate crisp and brown, the daintiest morsel for the daintiest palate. You begin to grow fat as soon as you land.

The only drawback to Bolton is that it has no hotel worthy of the name. The present old rookery furnishes very poor accommodations for a few at very stiff prices. People are therefore compelled to go to Caldwell, where the scenery is not near as beautiful, but where, at the Fort William Henry Hotel, they get something near the worth of their money, though they cannot escape the reign of fashion, which finds its way to the shores of this lake, as well as to Saratoga and Newport. But it is not so stiff or exacting here, and a very good degree of comfort is enjoyed under the auspices of the Messrs. Gale.

The beauties of Lake George have been perpetuated upon canvass as well as in song and story. Kensett's "October Afternoon" embodies a part of the scene which is before my eyes as I write. And year after year sketch-books and easels quietly roam along these shores in quest of beautiful subjects. This year, thus far, the number of artists is less than usual. The only one I have encountered hereabout, is Barrow, of New-York, who is filling his portfolio with numerous studies of the fine mountain scenery.

The Indian Summer here is said to be beautiful beyond all conception. CYMON.

Amusements.

Niblo's Garden.—Arrah-na-Pogue closes its sixth week of unexampled prosperity with a matinee at one o'clock, and the usual performance in the evening. Our rural friends in Brooklyn, Newark, Hoboken and Williamsburgh will doubtless avail themselves of the opportunity to witness one of the most interesting dramas yet produced at this theatre.

Broadway Theatre.—Miss Reignolds appears as the heroine in Piccolano, at a matinee to-day.

Winter Garden.—The usual performances of Mr. Barnum's company will be given this afternoon nd evening.

From Cairo.

Cairo, Friday, Aug. 11.

One thousand eight hundred and eleven bales cotton arrived here yesterday, and 91 bales passed here for St. Louis.

The army worm is threatening the entire destruction of the cotton crop. At Wharton, Texas, one field of two hundred acres was destroyed in one night.

Receipts of cotton at New-Orleans for the week ending Aug. 8 is 19,465 bales. Stock on hand, 66,534 bales.

The steamer *Star*, with 309 bales of cotton, was burned on the Red Bayou, a tributary to the Red River, two weeks since.

A schooner wrecked on Yazoo Bar was a total loss. The crew were saved. No dates.

During a storm at Natchez, July 31, several coal barges were sunk; one containing 22,000 bushels belonging to the government.

From New-Orleans.

Arrived last night, the United States Mail steamship *Fung Shuey*, J. B. Hildreth, Commander, from New-Orleans Aug. 5, with United States mail, merchandise and passengers, to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Aug. 5, fifteen miles off Southwest Pass, passed steamship *George Cromwell*, bound in; and Aug. 9, off Sand Key Light, at 4 P. M., passed steamship *Matanzas*, hence for New-Orleans.

List of Passengers—Wm. O'Key, lady and 2 children; Mrs. Byrnes and child, Mrs. R. K. Sterling, Miss Taylor, Capt. W. Stanton, Capt. John H. Bowen, D. Kelhan, Jno. Ayres, S. P. Griswold and lady, Mr. Somsville, Dr. G. W. Smith, A. W. Dains, L. G. Watson, Ed. Byrne, Capt. Bonsell, Miss Laws, W. Somville, J. M. Parks, wife and 2 children and two servants; T. R. Somerville, Ira Cooper, child and servant; F. C. Rogers, D. R. Dunlap, Miss F. Cass and two children, V. Vincent, M. Jacobson, B. F. Morgan and servant, H. Marks, Wm. Mallory, Capt. Hanson and servant, Geo. F. Flood, John Y. Clopper, Christopher Vanecker.

The Algonquin and the Navy Department.

LETTERS FROM E. N. DICKERSON.

New-York, Aug. 11, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The fraudulent and tyrannical acts of the Bureau of Steam Engineering against Mr. Forbes and the engine of the *Algonquin* have at last reached a point where we must either resist forcibly or abandon the machinery to its fate, and sacrifice the large sums of money already expended in its construction. So long as the department confined themselves to *destroying the wheels* of the engine we knew how to protect ourselves to *some extent* against the consequences; but when they send a gang of men aboard the ship and begin to cut into the boilers and engine, I know of no way but to fight or to give up the machine to the "scrap-heap"—a fate predestined for it by Capt. Fox and Chief-Engineer Isherwood from the beginning, and rendered necessary to them as their only escape from a disgraceful public exposure of the monstrous crimes against this people which they have deliberately committed for the last four years.

The accompanying letters exhibit the present situation of the affair, and it now remains for the Secretary of the Navy to decide whether he, with the strong hand of power, will now, after notice, sustain his subordinates in these acts of violence as he has thus far allowed himself to be used to protect them in their frauds. Yours, respectfully,

EDW. N. DICKERSON.

New-York, Aug. 11.

Rear-Admiral Gregory:

Sir: I am this morning informed by my foreman on the *Algonquin* that your people are cutting holes into the boilers, and preparing to bore holes into the cast-iron steam-pipe which connects the boilers with the engine. It is time that this rascality of Isherwood should end. When the engine is accepted by the department and paid for, it will be their right to destroy it as soon as they choose; but until it is they have no right to touch it. They have already taken off the wheels against the protest of Mr. Forbes, and now they are attacking the engine itself. It will not need much time or ingenuity to disable the machine entirely; and it is, therefore, obviously better that the fight should begin now, before they do it, than that we should await its destruction, and then have the country informed by the affidavit of some tool of Isherwood that our engine is not capable of working. I have, therefore, sent the accompanying letter to your engineer aboard; and my orders to my own people will be carried out. I trust that you will see the propriety of interfering to prevent a collision.

The contract gives the department the right to test, by proper means, the power and economy of *such an engine as we make*, not the right to mutilate it, and then test its qualities; and neither Mr. Forbes nor I will quietly submit to an act of tyranny which could not be safely committed by the Emperor of the French himself against one of his subjects.

Yours, very respectfully,

EDW. N. DICKERSON.

New-York, Aug. 11.

Chief-Engineer Sprague, Navy-Yard, New-York:

Sir: I notify you that you must not bore a hole in the cast-iron steam-pipe of the *Algonquin*. The borings would go into the valves and cylinder, and Mr. Forbes cannot be at the cost of taking the engine down to clear out your chips, or take the risk of running the machine when the valves and cylinders are liable to be destroyed by them. I have directed my men to resist any attempt to perform this outrage by force. The pretence of using a thermometer in order to ascertain which engine develops the most power or runs the most economically is too ridiculous to be put forward as an excuse for this transparent trick to disable the machine. Yours, &c.,

EDW. N. DICKERSON.

The Canadian Parliament.

SPEECH OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL—THE CONFEDERATION POLICY.

The following is the speech of Lord Monck, the Governor of Canada, delivered at the opening of the extra session of Parliament, at Quebec, on Tuesday last:

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council—Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

In conformity with the announcement which I made to you at the end of the last session of Parliament, a deputation from the Canadian ministry proceeded to London, to confer with her Majesty's Government on questions of importance to the Province.

I have now called you together at the earliest convenient moment after the return of the deputation, in order that you may receive the report of their mission, and complete the important business which, at the conclusion of the last session, was left unfinished. I have directed that the correspondence referring to the mission to England shall be communicated to you for your consideration. The happy termination of the civil war which has for the last four years prevailed in the United States of America, cannot fail to exercise a beneficial influence in the commercial and industrial interests of the Province, and we may trust that the reestablishment of peace will lead to a constantly-increasing development of friendly relation between our people and the citizens of the great republic.

The circumstances which rendered it necessary to place a portion of the volunteer militia of the Province on permanent duty having ceased to exist, the force has been recalled, and I have to express my feeling of satisfaction at the readiness with which the men responded to the call of duty, and the general good conduct they exhibited during the period of their service.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assemaly: I have directed that the estimates for the current year and the statement of the expenditure which has been incurred, chargeable against the vote of credit of last session, shall be laid before you. You will find, with reference to both, that economy has been combined with a due regard to efficiency.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen: I have not failed to transmit to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for presentation to her Majesty, the addresses to which you agreed during the last session in favor of a Federal union of the Colonies of British North America. I have directed that the reply of the Secretary of State shall be communicated to you; and I trust that the mature examination of the project will, ere long, induce the Legislatures of the other Provinces to concur with you in giving their sanction to a measure which has been adopted as a great feature of imperial policy, and has been twice noticed with approbation in her Majesty's speeches from the throne.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

THE GRANC MATCH AT BROOKLYN NEXT WEEK.

The second trial of skill between the Mutual and Atlantic Clubs this season, will take place at Brooklyn on Monday afternoon, on the Capitoline ball grounds, Bedford, access to which is had direct by the Fulton-avenue cars from the Fulton ferry. The game is called for 2:30 P. M., and by that time all will, doubtless, be in readiness, for there will be no such trouble in clearing the field on this occasion as there was at Hoboken, as Superintendent Folk, of Brooklyn, will be on hand with 100 of the Metropolitan Police, and what he undertakes will be attended to and carried out, and he is determined not only to have a clear field on the occasion, but thorough order from first to last. A corps of detectives, too, will be in attendance to lock up every noted individual of the light-fingered gentry who presents himself at the entrance way. Those who go early will get the choice seats. There is ample room for 10,000 spectators on these grounds. The game promises to be even more attractive than the previous match, and it will undoubtedly be decided on its merits entirely, as not the slightest outside interference will be permitted. The clubs are on the best terms, though rivals, and no trouble ever emanates from the ball players themselves.

GOTHAM VS. HUDSON RIVER.

The return game between these clubs played at Hoboken yesterday resulted in the success of the Gothams. The Hudson River nine obtained the lead in the first innings, and on the second score no less than 12 runs by some excellent batting, the totals at the close standing 16 to 5 in their favor. Afterward, however, Harry Wright went in to pitch in place of Stevens, and in the last seven innings the Hudson River nine were only able to add 10 runs to the score, so effective did Harry's slows prove to be. The Gothams, in the interim, by plucky up-hill play, not only recovered their lost ground, but came in the victors at the close by a score of 29 to 26. It was a well-played game throughout, and this time the Gothams merited the success they achieved. Beadle led the score at the bat, and Hatfield in fielding, Beadle's base-play being also noteworthy. On the Hudson River side, Milspaugh was the most successful in batting, and they excelled in taking fly-balls, 12 being credited to them, the Gothams taking but 5. The Newburgh Club were hospitably entertained at the close, and left for home this morning.

Interesting Base Ball Match.

THE ACTIVES OF NEW-YORK AGAINST THE ATHLETICS OF PHILADELPHIA.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Aug. 10.

The hitherto unconquerable Athletic Base Ball Club, of this city, have at last been compelled to give and not receive the ball at the end of a contest with a rival club. They suffered a defeat yesterday afternoon at the hands of the Active Club, of New-York, on the Athletic grounds, Fifteenth and Columbia-avenue. The Athletics have been steadily vanquishing all opponents, both in this city and New-York, until yesterday. They have played this season twelve regular match games with crack New-York and Philadelphia clubs, and have carried off in triumph as many balls. Their defeat yesterday by the Actives took everybody by surprise, as the friends of the club began to consider them invincible.

The playing of the Actives was superb, while that of the Athletics was, for some reason, by no means up to the reputation of the Club. The Actives owe their victory, in a great measure, to their splendid use of the bat, while some magnificent fielding was done by the Athletics. Two prominent members of the Athletic were absent through indisposition, and a favorite ball used by the Club was lost at an early period of the game and while the scores were nearly equal. It is stated that this circumstance affected the playing of the Athletics. This ball was knocked over the fence that separates the Athletic play ground from the premises of the Wagner Free Institute of Science. The Principal of that Institution secured the ball and resolutely declined to give it up to the owners, a circumstance which created considerable indignation, and which it is stated has been done on a number of similar occasions. The game was witnessed by an immense assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The presentation of the ball took place immediately after the close of the game. Col. Fitzgerald was spokesman on behalf of the Athletic, and the ball was received by Mr. Page, of the Active.

The Athletics were desirous of playing another game with their conquerors next Saturday afternoon, but no arrangement could be effected. The utmost good feeling prevailed between the rival clubs, and the Athletics bore their defeat with becoming dignity and stoicism. The score is as follows:

ATHLETIC.	Outs.	Runs.	ACTIVE.	Outs.	Runs.
McBride, p.	4	0	Page, 3d b.	3	4
Reach, 2d b.	2	3	Vanderwerken, l. f.	4	3
McCleary, l. f.	4	1	Stockman, s. s.	3	4
Birkenstock, 1st b	2	3	"George," 3d b.	2	5
Luengrene, s. s.	3	0	Rogers, r. f.	4	4
Bathurst, r. f.	2	3	Ebbetts, c. f.	2	4
E. A. Gaskill, 3d b	3	1	Rooney, 1st b.	1	3
C. M. Gaskill, c. f	4	0	Kelly, c.	4	1
Kleinfelder, c.	3	0	Walker, p.	4	0
Total	27	13	Total	27	28

RUNS EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Athletic	6	3	0	0	0	3	0	1	0—13
Active	4	5	6	5	1	3	1	3	0—28

Fly catches made—Athletic, 12; Active, 4.
Left on bases—Athletic, 5 times; Active, 6 times.
Umpire—Gibney, of the Olympic Base Ball Club.
Scorers—Richard Benson and C. T. Williamson.
Time of game—2 hours and 35 minutes.

Philadelphia, Friday, Aug. 11.

The Camden Club, of Camden, beat the Actives, of New-York, this afternoon in a full game of nine innings. The following is the score: Camdens, 22; Actives, 17. Five thousand persons witnessed the game. On Thursday next the Camdens and the Athletics play the first of a new series of home games. The Actives left for New-York to-night.

Cricket.

TROY VS. MANHATTAN.

The match between these clubs which took place yesterday on the St. George grounds at Hoboken, resulted in the signal success of the Manhattan eleven, who defeated their country brethren in one innings with eleven runs to spare. The Manhattans had a first-class team in hand and played a good game throughout. Peerless laid himself out at the back in fine style, scoring 40 by good cricket, Plumer running up 16 rapidly, Shaw 12, by good batting, and Seabring 10. In fielding too, they did well, good catches being made by Hudson, Seabring and Plumer, and some excellent play shown at wicket by Tyler. Russell, as long-stop, only allowed three balls to pass him in the two innings. On the Troy side Whitehead's 22, and Van Kleeck's 13, were the only double figures. The following is the score:

MANHATTAN.

FIRST INNINGS.			
		Tyler b. Corps	2
Hudson b. Crow	7	H. Tucker b. Follett	20
Herbert b. Corps	0	Plumer b. Corps	16
Seabring b. Corps	10	Russell b. Crow	4
Shaw b. Crow	12	Simpson b. Corps	4
Peerless c. Van Buren b. Crow	40	Swesey, not out	0
		Byes, 7; leg-byes, 1; total	8
Total	122		

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Van Kleeck b. Hudson	8	not out	13
Fagan c. Seabring b. Hudson	1	b. Tucker	1
Crow b. Peerless	6	b. Hudson	0
Whitehead, lbw., b. Hudson	22	b. Tucker	8
Corps b. Tucker	4	c. and b. Hudson	3
F. Van Buren c. and b. Hudson	1	b. Tucker	0
Smith c. Plumer b. Hudson	0	b. Tucker	8
Morris b. Tucker	9	b. Tucker	8
Pratt b. Hudson	2	b. Tucker	0
Follett st. Tyler b. Hudson	2	b. Tucker	1
Munton, not out	3	b. Tucker	0
Byes, 2; leg-byes, 3; n. b., 1; total	6	Byes, 4; leg-byes, 1; wides, 1; total	6
Total	64	Total	43

Umpires—Messrs. Higham and H. Wright.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. Fenton arrived in the city yesterday from Albany, and is stopping at the Astor House. Maj.-Gen. Thomas, Washington; Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. A. R. Dimon, Dacatoh Territory; E. B. Dorsey, San Francisco, and H. Rolando, U. S. Navy, are also at the Astor House.

Gen. Lew Wallace, Baltimore; Gen. Whitney, Boston; Gen'l. D. F. Douglass, California; Hon. Dean Richmond, Batavia; Hon. E. C. Ingersoll, Peoria; Hon. Garrett Davis, Kentucky, and Hon. A. Boody, New-York, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. B. H. Hill, U. S. Army; M. B. Moody, U. S. Navy; G. T. Belding, Chicago; and Thos. A. Rhodes, Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. A. Provost, Washington, D. C., is stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

Passing Strange.

Although we have been extracting teeth for over two years with the nitrous oxide gas, yet persons come in every day, and are astonished to have their teeth drawn without pain. They really expect to be hurt *some*, and when their teeth are drawn *without any pain at all*, and while they are enjoying a pleasant dream, they can scarcely find words to express their surprise. They often exclaim, "Why, it is just nothing at all." "I almost wish I had some more teeth to be extracted." A gentleman came from Canada West to have us extract thirteen teeth. We took them out by one dose of gas, and he was not in the chair five minutes. He wrote his name on our certificate roll, (which now contains over five thousand names!) and added, "Came five hundred miles—am well paid for it."

Our reception room is usually crowded, and those who would avoid delay in waiting should secure an appointment. When this is not done, patients will receive, on entering, a numbered ticket, and be accommodated in the order of arrival.

G. Q. COLTON.

Colton Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute.—Advertisement.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Window Shades. No. 359 BROADWAY.

For stores,
For skylights,
For dwellings.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, Manufacturers.

Consumption [Curable] by Herbal Remedials.

Lungs—Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN'S Acacian Balsam
—will positively eradicate night sweats, deep-
Lungs—seated coughs, bronchitis, asthma, marasmus,
—sharp pains in the chest, difficult expectora-
Lungs—tion, physical prostration, and, in fact, every
—form of consumption will disappear, after the
Lungs—Balsam has been used a reasonable length of
—time. It is compounded of rare native and
Lungs—foreign herbs, and healing balsams, whose
—curative effects prove that nature has provided
Lungs—a remedy for every disease. Your nearest
—druggist will furnish you with a copy of my
Lungs—pamphlet of 48 octavo pages, beautifully illus-
—trated with colored plates, free. Price $1 per
Lungs—bottle, or six for $5. To be had, wholesale
—and retail of D. BARNES & CO., New-York;
Lungs—JOHN D. PARKS, Cincinnati, Ohio; LORD
—& SMITH, Chicago, Ill.; and by druggists
Lungs—generally.

Burnett's Cocoaine Dresses the Hair perfectly, without greasing, drying, or stiffening it.

Ladies for the various Watering places, wishing boots and shoes for themselves and families should patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown—reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st., old by Druggists every where.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Who is Mrs. Winslow?

As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upward of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic, giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. WINSLOW is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do rise up and bless her; especially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs. WINSLOW has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her duty to her suffering little ones, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup. Try it, mothers—try it now.—*Ladies' Visitor*, New-York City.

Sold by all druggists. 35 cents a bottle.

Peace Hath its Victories.

To prevent or conquer disease is a grand achievement and as surely as bullet and bayonet will destroy, so surely will HOSTETTER'S BITTERS preserve and prolong life.

This is the most trying period of the year. The stamina of the strongest yields more or less to the consuming temperature of midsummer. Vigor oozes from every pore. The strength of man passes away in invisible vapor, and weaker woman becomes relaxed and nerveless. It was to meet such difficulties that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS were given to society. It is to prevent the evil consequences to which an unbraced, depleted, debilitated organization is liable, that they are recommended as a Summer tonic for both sexes. Old people die of exhaustion every day, who might have kept death at bay for years to come by an occasional resort to this powerful and harmless vegetable stomachic.

Nine-tenths of the community, rich as well as poor, work continually. If their hands are unmeployed their brains are busy, and head work is as depressing to the vital energies as muscular toil. But tone the system with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, and the wear and tear of business life will be comparatively unfelt, even in the most oppresive weather. No languor will be experienced, for as fast as the vital forces are expended, they will be recruited and renewed by this healthful restorative. As a Summer invigorant, it is indispensable to young and old. Sold everywhere. New-York office, No. 59 Cedar-st.

It Works to Perfection,

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, is perfectly harmless. It produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It cures wind colic, regulates the bowels—gives rest to the mother and health to the child. Offices, No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOT THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 816 Broadway.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

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Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, No. 508 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

Francis—Van Keuren.—In New-York, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 9, by Rev. John King, Mr. Joseph D. Francis, of New-York, and Miss Mary C. Van Keuren, of Lafayette, N. J.

☞ Albany and Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

Post—Jagger.—In Marlboro, Ulster Co., on Thursday, Aug. 10, by Rev. Samuel H. Jagger, Mr. Edward R. Post, of Southampton, N. Y., and Rose Jagger, only daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

Archer.—On Friday, Aug. 11, after a brief illness, Edward L. Archer, in the 19th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Geo. B. Archer, No. 38 Concord-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 14th inst., at 4 P. M.

Boyd.—On Thursday, Aug. 10, John J. Boyd, youngest son of the late John J. and Sarah A. Boyd.

The funeral services will be held at Trinity Church, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 1 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Bulkley.—At Rye, on Thursday, Aug. 10, Mr. Josiah Bulkley, in the 81st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, Rye, on Monday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

Cramer.—At Rhinebeck, on Wednesday, Aug. 9, of dysentery, Ella Louisa, only child of Stephen and Jane Ann Cramer, aged 4 years, 1 month and 20 days.

Davis.—At Stratford, Conn., on Thursday, Aug. 10, Alfred Barker, only child of John C. and Anna E. Davis, of Brooklyn, aged 3 years, 1 month and 28 days.

Estes.—In Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 10, Mary Virginia, youngest daughter of Mary E. and Edwin Estes.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Capt. De Camp, 114th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Sunday, 13th inst., at 1½ P. M.

Giffing.—At Ridgefield, Conn., on Thursday, Aug. 10, William H., eldest son of Wm. H. and the late Sarah E. Giffing, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Christopher Giffing, No. 124 East 50th-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Griffen.—At Harrison, Westchester Co., on Sixth Day, 11th, Sarah Ann, wife of James Griffen, and daughter of John and Adaline Burling, in the 30th year of her age.

Funeral on First Day, at Friends' Meeting-house at Purchase, at 11 o'clock.

Gallagher.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 11, after a short illness, Henry Van Solingen, only child of Luther C. and Louise V. S. Gallagher, aged 1 year, 7 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, on Monday, the 14th inst., at 10 A. M.

Jackson.—On Friday morning, Aug. 11, Willie, youngest child of Henry R. and Mary R. Jackson, aged 1 year, 8 months and 24 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from No. South 2d-st., Williamsburgh.

Juarez.—On Thursday, Aug. 10, Antonio, youngest son of President Juarez, of Mexico.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 210 East 13th-st., this (Saturday) morning, at 9 A. M., without further notice..

Kopper.—On Thursday, Aug. 10, in the 58th year of her age, Maria Kopper, widow of the late John M. Kopper.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Andrew's Church, 127th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 3 P. M.

Lefferts.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug 10, Harriet Lefferts, daughter of the late James and Ann Eliza Lefferts, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, 13th inst., at 3 o'clock.

McCullough.—On Friday, Aug. 11, Isabella McCullough.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 2½ P. M., from her late residence, No. 298 West 33d-st. Her remains will be taken to Macphala Cemetery.

Morris.—At Parkersburgh, Va., on Tuesday, Aug. 8, Edward Crary Morris, aged 35 years.

Funeral at 1 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon, from the residence of his father, James L. Morris, No. 3 West 16th-st., without further notice.

Oakley.—On Thursday, Aug. 10, Jane Leggett, relict of the late C. W. Oakley, aged 67 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the Church on the Heights, Pierpont-st., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock on Saturday, without further invitation.

Prentiss.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 9, Mrs. Abigail Prentiss, mother of S. S. Prentiss, in the 84th year of her age.

The funeral will be at 9½ o'clock on Saturday morning, at the residence of her son, William Prentiss, No. 1 Carroll-place, Brooklyn.

Speaight.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Aug. 10, after a severe illness, William Speaight, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, William A. Speaight, No. 14 Lincoln-place, Wilson-st., near Bedford-av., Williamsburgh, on Sunday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further notice.

Stocking.—On Friday, Aug. 11, of consumption, Hannah Maria, wife of Sidney D. Stocking, and second daughter of Henry B. Mellville, aged 25 years, 5 months and 20 days.

Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery. For notice of funeral please see evening or Sunday papers.

Thorndike.—At Newport, R. I., on Sunday, Aug 6, John P. Thorndike, formerly of Boston, in the 81st year of his age.

Tingle.—On Wednesday, Aug. 9, Mrs. Jane C. Tingle, widow of the late George Tingle, of this city.

Funeral at 10½ A. M., on Saturday, Aug. 12, from No. 110 4th-av.

Tretheway.—On Thursday, Aug. 10, at Mott Haven, Westchester County, Mrs. Caroline Tretheway, in the 47th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of H. A. Daly, Esq., corner of Boston Road and Garden-st., Mott Haven.

Van Zandt.—At Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 10, Anna Gregory, daughter of Theodore and Anna Van Zandt, aged 9 months and 12 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Mark's Church, on Saturday, Aug. 12, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

Warner.—On Thursday, Aug. 10, Mary Ann Warner, daughter of the late Everardus Warner.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 69 West 49th-st.

Wall.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday morning, Aug. 11, William Wall, Jr., aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 31 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Aug. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Woods.—On Friday, Aug. 11, David T. Woods, youngest child of John and Augustus Woods, aged 1 year, 7 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 134 West 28th-st.

For of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.

OFFICIAL.

Department of State,
Washington, Aug. 7, 1865.

Information has been received at this department from Mr. George S. Fisher, the Consul of the United States at Kanagawa, Japan, of the death, on the 20th day of April last, at that place, of Mr. Charles Quim, late second mate of the bark *Favorite*, of Fairhaven, a citizen of the United States, formerly residing at West Troy, N. Y. The legal representatives of the deceased can obtain further information by addressing this department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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A safe and reliable Remedy for
DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA, CRAMP AND PAIN IN THE STOMACH AND BOWELS, SEA SICKNESS, VOMITING, COLIC, SICK HEADACHE, and other symptoms of NERVOUS DEBILITY.
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SUMMER COMPLAINT,
CHOLERA INFANTUM, TEETHING DIARRHEA,
and for QUIETING RESTLESS CHILDREN,
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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF NEW-YORK, and for the German States, via Bremen, per steamer NEW-YORK, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 12th day of August, at 10:30 A. M., and at the uptown offices as follows: Stations A. and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 9:15 A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M. JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF
COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of
L. S. office this 5th day of June, 1865.
Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L.S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and
SEAL. seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.
(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, (MERCANTILE BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the board.

HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the BISHOP'S DERRICK AND ELEVATOR COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, at the Delamater Iron Works, foot of West 13th-st., on MONDAY, Aug. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.

JOHN O. STEVENS, Secretary.

MINING PROPERTIES EXAMINED by Prof. HITCHCOCK, late of Amherst. No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

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AND WITH PROVISIONS FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THEIR REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.

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The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended to Easton, will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Company's Road, now in the course of construction, and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Rail, which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton.

These roads will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation, and it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago and the great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed and in the course of completion, and upon the branch from Denville to Newark, from the Hudson River, at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Phillipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the Company.

The Capital Stock of the Company, amounting to $3,200,000, has all been called in and expended upon the road, which, in addition to the amounts received and to be received from the bonds applied and to be applied to the extension of the present road and the building of the branch road, afford an undoubtedly ample basis for the security of these bonds. This will be evident from the fact that the business of the local road from Newark to Hackettstown has always been sufficient to pay 7 per cent. interest on the money invested in it.

Sealed proposals for these bonds will be received until Tuesday, the 22d August next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any portion. Ten per cent. will be paid at the time of the awards of the bids, and ninety per cent. on the delivery of the bonds, which will be ready for delivery at once, or at any time within 30 days, at the option of the bidder. The accrued interest on the bonds will be charged to the date of payment.

The Directors reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids made, but if any bid be accepted all bonds bid for at a higher rate shall be awarded to the bidders at the rate of the lowest bid accepted.

The bonds will be coupon with the right of registration or by surrender of the coupons made transferable on the books of the company, at the pleasure of the holders. Parties making proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, the denomination and price per one hundred dollars.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposal for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to J. D. VERMILYE, Esq., Merchants' Bank, New-York, or to the undersigned, Newark, New-Jersey, either of whom will furnish printed copies of the mortgage, which contains full information.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
INSURANCE BUILDINGS, NO. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

PURSUANT TO A RECENT ACT OF THE Legislature, and in accordance with the requirements of the Insurance Department, the current fiscal year of this company will be extended to and terminate on the 31st day of December next. To adjust the affairs of the company to the new period, a dividend of interest to November 1, 1865, of six per cent. on the scrip of the company, will be paid on and after that day, and a further dividend of interest to February 1, 1866, of one and one-half per cent. on the scrip, will be paid on and after the last mentioned day; after which, dividends of interest will be payable on the 1st day of February in each year. Holders of scrip are requested to present it when receiving payment of interest to have the new day of payment noted thereon.

ISAAC H. WALKER,
Secretary.

NOTICE.—AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the tract mortgage deeds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals, (indorsed, Proposals for S. F. Bonds,) addressed to Isaac Livermore, Treasurer of said company, at Boston, will be received until TUESDAY, 15th inst., at noon, for the sale to the undersigned of First Sinking Fund Bonds of said company to the value of sixty-seven hundred dollars.

Also, of either First or Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said company, to the value of twenty-three hundred dollars.

I. M. FORBES,
H. H. HUNNEWELL, } Trustees.
N. THAYER,

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING (30) THIRTY OR more coupons on the three years Seven and Three-tenth Notes, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time prior to the 14th inst. Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined, and checks given for them, on the 14th inst., after 5 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest Department of this office.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Highgate Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from July 31 to Aug. 16.

CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY,
NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of G. & T. Stevenson, No. 27 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at which time the election for Trustees to serve the ensuing year will take place.

J. G. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug., 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, Charles Palmer, Cashier, having tendered his resignation, on account of ill health, C. S. Stevenson was appointed to fill the vacancy.

J. S. HARTSHORNE, Assistant Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent., free from government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 10th of August. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. AND government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

AUGUSTUS COLSON, JR., Secretary.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of government tax, payable 10th inst.

J. S. HARTSHORNE, Assistant Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

SECOND MONTHLY DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MONTANA PETROLEUM COMPANY,
Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway, Room No. 9,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

A dividend of three (3) per cent. on par value from earnings of the wells for the month of July, has this day been declared by the "Montana Petroleum Company," payable at their office to stockholders of record on the 10th day of August.

The transfer books will be closed from 10th to 15th of August, inclusive.

A. P. FUNK, President.
LEWIS MAY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending June 30, of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock.

Also, a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock.

Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of August next, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday the 5th, and be reopened on Wednesday, the 23d of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. free of government tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened on the 2d of September next for transfers.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay its twenty-fourth Semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from the government tax, on the 21st day of August inst. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company. Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State National Bank. Utica stockholders at the Oneida National Bank. Syracuse stockholders at the Syracuse National Bank. All others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego, only.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Aug. 3, 1865.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 9, 1865.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors of the Naugatuck Railroad Company have declared a half yearly Dividend of Five per cent. free from government tax, payable 15th instant.

The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th instant, both days inclusive.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Seven per cent., free from government tax, payable to the stockholders at their office, No. 400 Hudson-st., on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CHILLICOTHE, O., Aug. 10, 1865.

DIVIDENDS OF THREE PER CENT. will be paid in stock on the first and second preference stock of this company, on and after this date, at the office of "The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company," transfer agents in New-York, and at this office, payable to stockholders of the 1st of July.

WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 21. Transfer books will close on TUESDAY, the 15th, and reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst. By order.

P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

No. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent has been declared payable on demand.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German woman a situation as nurse and sewing; best of city reference. Apply in the store, 65 East 1st-st.

A LADY OF EDUCATION AND REFINEMENT wishes a situation as companion, either to one lady or some young ladies; has no objection to travel, either in this country or abroad; references exchanged. Address, for two weeks, L. M. N., Post-office, Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y.

EUROPE.—A LADY DESIRES TO RECOMmend her nurse to a family going to Europe; she is accustomed to travel, never sea-sick, an excellent nurse, and in every way desirable to a family about to travel. Call on or address NURSE, No. 55 Catherine-st., New-York.

LADIES WISHING THE SERVICES OF a good cutter and trimmer of dresses and basques, can do so by applying at No. 440 3d-av., in the fancy-store near 33d-st.; no objection to go a short distance out of the city.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN, 18 YEARS OF AGE, A returned volunteer, wishes to learn a trade or obtain a situation as clerk or light porter; is not afraid of work, and writes a fair hand. Address R. R., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY one who thoroughly understands the feeding and care of horses; is willing to make himself generally useful; has first-class city references from his present and former employers. Address C., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, IN a good private family in the city; has four years and seven months' reference. Call, or address MICHAEL SCANLAN, No. 128 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION IN A commission or shipping house, for a smart and reliable lad of 17, who resides with his parents. Address S. H. M., Box No. 133 *Times* Office, and his father will call.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; is experienced and well recommended from his last place. Call at No. 402 Broome-st., corner Centre, New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business; good reference given. Adddress GARDENER, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable single man; can give the best of city reference. Call at No. 362 Broadway, saddlery-store.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a single man; no objection to living in the country; has reference. Address J. J., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

CANVASSERS WANTED—MALE OR FEmale, in city or country to sell, POWELL'S GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE, of all the members of Congress who voted for the Amendment to the Constitution prohibiting slavery; a companion to that of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. It is the finest group picture ever published on either side of the Atlantic. Agents can easily make $100 to $200 a month selling it. Address or call on G. M. POWELL & CO., Room No. 24, Bible House New-York.

BOY WANTED—A LAD OF 15 TO 16 WANTED in the office of a wholesale hardware store; he must write a fair hand, be ready at figures, and reside with his parents; an industrious lad may secure a permanent situation and advancement. Address in handwriting of the applicant, A. B. R., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A WHOLESALE importing-house to assist in the office and attend to stock if required; a German preferred; must be well recommended. Apply, in own handwriting, to B., Box No. 112 *Times* Office, and state references and expectations as to salary.

WANTED—IN A NEW ESTABLISHMENT, A young man of 17 or 18 years of age, well educated, and who can reside with his parents in the city; an opportunity to acquire a good knowledge of business. Address W., Post-office Box No. 2,059.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO TAKE charge of a gentleman's place, near this city; must understand ornamental gardening in all its branches; must be a married man, and his wife a good dairy woman. Address S., Box No. 2,930 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED.—A MAN AGED ABOUT 21, CAPABLE of keeping books; good business capacity and willing to work. Apply at No. 577 Broadway

WANTED—A BOY, FROM 12 TO 14 YEARS OF age, in a store down town; salary, $50 first year. Address H., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AS NURSE FOR A SICK LADY, A young woman who can produce unquestionable reference. Apply at No. 29 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK, washer and ironer in a small family; must have reference. Apply at No. 239 West 34th-st.

WANTED—SILK HAT TRIMMERS. APPLY TO GOLDING & DUNBAR, Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO., for the purpose of transacting a Banking and General Stock Commission business.

Signed
JOHN BRYAN,
JENKINS VAN SCHAICK,
RICHD. S. ROBERTSON,
JOHN F. BATCHELDER.

No. 35 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO., is dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS RICHARDSON. The business will be liquidated by us, the surviving partners.

SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of NIMMONS & HAUGHTON.

SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

NEW-YORK, August 1, 1865.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1865.

WILLIAM D. BLACK AND ELBERT B. MONROE were admitted as partners in our firm on the 1st day of March last.

BALL, BLACK & CO.

HARTMAN'S PATENT ELASTIC crutches for the lame, of every nature, are the only crutches ever made on scientific principles. They only need to be tried to be preferred. For sale at No. 69 Bleecker-street, three doors east of Broadway, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following-named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES and other property:

AT CINCINNATI, O., UNTIL MONDAY, AUG. 28, 12 M.

For the stern-wheel steamboat D. C. Horton, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Meigs, registered 75 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Crook, formerly B. C. Levy, registered 131 tons.
And two (2) wharf-boats, registered 754 and 145 tons.
All of which can be seen at GALLIPOLIS, O., until the day of sale.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at PARKERSBURGH, Va.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at CATLETTSBURGH, Ky.
And the model barges Horace and Capitola, lying at CINCINNATI, O.
All of which can be seen at those places until the day of sale.

AT LOUISVILLE, KY., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30, 12 M., for the

Model barges Charmer, Henry Clay, Woolfolk, Payne No. 5 and B. Norton and for seventeen (17) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at LOUISVILLE, Ky., until the day of sale.
For the side-wheel steamboat D. A. January, registered 700 tons.
Side-wheel steamboat Ohio (wreck.)
Stern-wheel tug-boat T. D. Horner, registered 139 tons.
And thirteen (13) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ALBANY, Ind., until the day of sale.

AT ST. LOUIS, MO., UNTIL TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 12 M.

Side-wheel steamer Autocrat, registered 862 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Izetta, registered 476 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. H. Baldwin, registered 208 tons.
Side-wheel steamer John Raine, registered 620 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Metropolitan, registered 387 tons.
Side-wheel steamer R. C. Wood (formerly the Louisiana), registered 787 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Nebraska, registered 673 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Baltic, registered 700 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Emma, registered 194 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Victor, registered 80 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alpha, registered 260 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Nick W. Hughes, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel (tow-boat) steamer Newsboy, registered 125 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Silver Lake, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer M. V. Baird, registered 91 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer United States, registered 50 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Echo (sunk).
Stern-wheel steamer Mattie Cabler, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Porter, registered 113 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alone, registered 211 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer J. S. Pringle, registered 318 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Hopkins, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lioness (tow-boat), registered 233 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Carrie Jacobs, registered 156 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Annie Jacobs, registered 206 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lotus, registered 150 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Virginia Barton, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug J. C. Rumsey, registered 60 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Michigan, registered 128 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Huron, registered 128 tons.
Wharf-boat Dearborn, 300 tons.

ALSO.

For the model barges General Sheridan, Keokuk No. 1, Keokuk No. 2, Trenton, St. Louis, Hartford, Anna, Archie, Larimer, William Tell, Frank Dougherty, Duchess, Chantie, Phillips, Vulcan No. 1, Vulcan No. 2, Vulcan No. 3, Vulcan No. 4, Vulcan No. 5, Vulcan No. 6, Vulcan No. 7, Rosa, Glendale, Rowena, J. C. Gault, Bob Grier, Dan. Risley, Ed. Kline, Susie, Jessie, Gilmore, Southerner, Guthrie, C. J. Caffrey, Ben. Gerrish, Cartwright, and burnt wrecks of Guthrie, Haight and Hercules.
And seven (7) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at ST. LOUIS, Mo., until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 300 tons; wharf-boat, (J. C. Irwin,) 148 tons; seventy-seven (77) gunwale barges; model barges Emma, Fanny, Adam Sproule, Laura and Roanoke; six (6) coal boats; one (1) yawl boat; four (4) skiffs and two (2) small flats.
All of which can be seen at CAIRO, ILLINOIS, until the day of sale.
Also, stern-wheel steamer Lue Eaves, registered 50 tons; model barges Austerlitz, Westmoreland, Roanoke, Josephine, and No. 9; and three (3) box barges.
All of which can be seen at EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, until the day of sale.
Also, screw tug Little Giant, registered 53 tons; and six (6) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 426 tons; one (1) gunwale barge, and two (2) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at HELENA, ARKANSAS, until the day of sale.
Also, wharf-boat H. R. W. Hill, 800 tons; wharf-boat Michigan, 137 tons; wharf-boat Chancellor, 365 tons; five (5) gunwale barges, and one (1) coal-boat.
All of which can be seen at the MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property endorsed thereon, and addressed to Brigadier-General L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of River Transportation, at the points designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payment to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. Arthur Edwards, Assistant-Quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brig.-Gen., and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 12 M., for the

Side-wheel steamer Davenport, (ferry-boat) registered 159 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Convoy, No. 2, registered 111 tons.
Which can be seen at LITTLE-ROCK, ARK., until the day of sale.

AT VICKSBURGH, MISS., UNTIL FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 12 M., for

Screw-tug Belle Darlington, registered 84 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 796 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 787 tons.
Model barges Porter Rhodes and George B. McClane.
Nine (9) gunwale-barges.
Forty (40) coal-boats.
One (1) yawl and one (1) floating-dock.
All of which can be seen at VICKSBURGH, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NATCHEZ, MISS., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 12 M., for

One wharf-boat, 700 tons.
Model barge Mollie.
Five (5) gunwale-barges.
Three (3) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at NATCHEZ, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the

Model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal-boat.
Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.
For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tons, and two (2) coal-boats.
Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.

ALSO, for the

Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.
Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registered 62 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 339 tons.
Side-wheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 229 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 300 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Mustang, registered 178 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, registered 557 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Diana, registered 780 tons.
Side-wheel steamer E. H. Fairchilds, registered 651 tons.
Side-wheel steamer B. J. Adams, registered 687 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Switzerland, registered 519 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 482 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Altamont, registered 392 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Dick Fulton, No. 2, registered 118 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 181 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Chandler, registered 20 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cornie, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Col. Chapin, registered — tons.
Screw tug Leviathan, registered 324 tons.
Screw tug Binnie Banks, registered 32 tons.
Screw tug Baltic, registered 113 tons.
Screw tug Capt. Pitkins, (now building.)
Screw tug (no name and now building.)
Screw tug George E. Tyler, registered 116 tons.
Screw tug America, registered 418 tons.
Screw tug Hancox, registered 159 tons.
Screw tug Admiral, registered 163 tons.
Screw tug Gladiator, registered 171 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Kepper, registered 81 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Gen. Ransom, registered 104 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Col. Colburn, registered 91 tons.
Model barges Nos. 10, 11 and Abbey.
Canal-boat Rosalie.
Ten (10) gunwale barges.
Twenty-four (24) pontoon-boats.
Four (4) yawl-boats, one (1) sail-boat, one (1) metallic-boat, five (5) skiffs, and one (1) set of ways.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ORLEANS, La., until the day of sale.

AT MOBILE, ALA., UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT. 12, 12 M., FOR THE

Side-wheel steamer Laurel Hill, registered 783 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Warrior, registered 466 tons.
Side-wheel steamer James Battle, registered 621 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ariel, registered 302 tons.
Side-wheel steamer N. W. Thomas, registered 511 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Starlight, registered 351 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Iberville, registered 505 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Rogers, registered 346 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer R. B. Hamilton, (sunk,) registered 199 tons.
Screw tug Perry, registered 154 tons.
Screw tug Alph Cutting, registered 95 tons.
Screw tug Blossom, registered 54 tons.
Model barge Ford; canal-boat GoldenEra; canal-boat (no name); forty (40) pontoon barges; thirty (30) yawl-boats, and three (3) sectional docks.
All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.

By order of the Quartermaster-General;

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-Genera and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, BARGES, AND SHIP-YARD.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Bureau of Rail and River Transportation,) at Washington, D. C., until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of the following named steamboats, barges and other property:

Side-wheel steamer Chickamauga, registered tonnage, 207 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Grant, registered tonnage, 190 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Burnside, registered tonnage, 204 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Thomas, registered tonnage, 140 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Sherman, registered tonnage, 140 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Wauhatchie, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Knoxville, registered tonnage, 36 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Dunbar, (wreck,) registered tonnage, — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kingston, registered tonnage, 93 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kenesaw, registered tonnage, 166 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Bridgeport, registered tonnage, 184 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Holston, registered tonnage, 86 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Missionary, registered tonnage, 119 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Chattanooga, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Atlanta, registered tonnage, 221 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Resaca, registered tonnage, 182 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Lookout, registered tonnage, 173 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Stone River, registered tonnage, 214 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Clinch, registered tonnage, — tons.
Also, seven (7) gunwale barges.
One row-boat, and one model barge.

All of which can be seen at Chattanooga, Tenn., at any time prior to the day of sale.

Also, for the buildings, ways, stationary machinery and appurtenances in the United States ship-building yard at Chattanooga.

A full description of which can be seen at the offices of the Quartermasters of Transportation at Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis and Chattanooga.

Proposals are invited for each boat or barge separately; the name of the boat or description of the barge to be designated in the proposal.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Brevet Col. Arthur Edwards, A. Q. M., St. Louis, Mo.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for steamers barges, and other property at Chattanooga," "Bureau of Rail and River Transportation," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Payment to be made in United States currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, NO. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK,
Aug. 11, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

2,500 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the packs of 1864-5, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain; full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

Bidders will state the time in which they propose to make their deliveries.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate* must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for such quantity as they wish to contract to deliver.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the pork, certifying on the part of the seller its present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The pork will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received at this office for the purpose.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1865.

AUCTION SALE OF ROLLING STOCK.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following rolling stock:

On TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at the Portland Company's shop, in Portland, Maine, six (6) locomotive engines.

On THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at Hinkly & Williams' shop, in Boston, Mass., four (4) locomotive engines.

On MONDAY, Sept. 25, at Kennett-square, near Philadelphia, Penn., fifty (50) box freight cars, four feet eight and a half-inch gauge.

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at Wilmington, Del., eighty-four (84) box freight cars, five-foot gauge.

The above stock is all new and of the very best quality.

The engines are five-foot gauge, five-foot drivers, and cylinders 16x24 inches. They can be changed to narrow gauge at a trifling expense.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms cash, in government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1865.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals will be received at this office until eleven o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, August fifteen, 1865, for the construction of the following street improvements viz: sewers, in Bleecker-street, between Perry and Hammond-streets; in Fifty-fourth-street, from Sixth-avenue to a point four hundred and fifty feet east; in Fifty-fifth-street, from Sixth-avenue to a point five hundred and twenty-feet east; in Forty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth-avenues; in Hanover-square and Pearl-streets, between Wall-street and Old Slip, and in Sixty-first-street, from a point five hundred feet east of Tenth-avenue to and through Tenth-avenue to Fifty-ninth-street; and Stone Block Pavements in Seventy-first-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues; in Twentieth-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues; in Fifty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues; in Forty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Fourth-avenues; and in Twenty-sixth-street, between Madison and Lexington-avenues. Each proposal must be indorsed on its envelope with the title of the work for which it is offered, also with name of bidder, and the date of offering.

Blank forms and specifications can be had on application to the contract clerk at this office (Rotunda City Hall Park.)

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF DIRECTOR AND GENERAL MANAGER OF MILITARY RAILROADS, U.S.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1865.

FOR SALE—CHATTANOOGA ROLLING MILL. Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1865, to purchase the United States Military Railroad Rolling Mill at Chattanooga, Tenn., with the machinery, tools, buildings, fixtures, and track connecting the rolling mill with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

The mill and machinery constructed to reroll railroad iron are entirely new, and of the most improved character.

For full description and details of operation, capacity, &c., apply in person or by letter, to T. W. YARDLEY, Superintendent, Chattanooga, Tenn.

All bids should be indorsed "Proposals to purchase Chattanooga Rolling Mill."

D. C. McCALLUM, Brevet Maj.-Gen.
Director and General Manager Military Railroads, U.S.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive written proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn. Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.

S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.

VIIth, Xth, XIIIth, and XIVth Wards of the City of New-York.

Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled, "An act to provide Internal Revenue to support the government, and to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, as amended by the "Act of March 3, 1865," notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties and taxes, under said act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said district has received from the Assessor thereof, his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1866; that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 21st day of August, A. D. 1865, until the 11th day of September, A. D. 1865, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1865.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector of Fifth District, State of New-York.

N. B.—Said duties and taxes may be paid at any time before the period above mentioned.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT NEW-YORK, COMPRISING FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS.—Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the annual lists containing the assessments, valuations and enumerations made and taken within this district by the Assistant Assessors for the year 1864, including licenses expiring May 1, 1866, will be open at this office for and during the space of fifteen days from and after the seventh day of this present month, and that during said fifteen days the Assessor will receive appeals and determine relative to any erroneous or excessive valuation.

Assessments and enumerations contained in said annual list, and all appeals to the Assessor as aforesaid, shall be made in writing, and shall specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is required, and shall moreover state the grounds or principle of error complained of.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, No. 83 Cedar-st.,
NEW-YORK, 7th August, 1865.

S. P. GILBERT,
Assessor 32d District, N. Y.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the members of the Butchers' Hide and Melting Association that an election for trustees will be held at the corner of 1st-av, and 5th-st., on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 15, 1865, at 4 o'clock. Every member is requested to be present. By order.

JAS. W. CLINCH, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—The house and farm known as Spring Lawn, situated on the East River, at Whitestone, Queens County, L. I., three miles from Flushing, containing about eighty-five acres, with dwelling, barns, carriage-house, green-house, ice-house, farm-house, &c., &c., well-known as the residence of the late John Haggerty, Esq. The property can be advantageously subdivided into five or six, or more, admirable building sites. Three-fourths of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Parties desirous of examining the property can procure tickets and information by applying at the office of

HAGGERTY & CO.,
No. 279 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT SING SING, A DESIRABLE residence, about ¾ of a mile from the depot, with 5 or more acres of land under good cultivation, well stocked with choice fruit; plenty of shade trees, &c.; house contains 15 rooms, in good order and convenient; has range, hot and cold water, stationary wash-tubs, bath-room, and other conveniences; good carriage-house, river view, &c., &c.; for a pleasant, healthy, convenient Summer residence, or a permanent residence for anyone with moderate means, wishing a quiet, retired, and comfortable home, this place cannot be excelled anywhere on the Hudson; it will be sold at the low price of $8,500; cheap at $10,000. Address HILLSIDE COTTAGE, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

BIDDLE'S GROVE, STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE.—This beautiful property contains about 22 acres, mostly woodland. For the site of a mansion or a Summer hotel, or a pic-nic grove, it is unsurpassed, being easy of access from the city and having a large river front. It is admitted by all who have seen it to be one of the loveliest spots in the neighborhood of New-York. For terms, apply to A. W. WINANT, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, third story, or address J. B. SMITH, Perth Amboy, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE—AT BLACK POINT, Shrewsbury River, N. J., opposite the Highlands of Neversink; 110 acres, two houses, with necessary outbuildings, stock, &c. Easy of access by steamboat and railroad, and well adapted to the raising of early truck, or could be advantageously divided into villa sites. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. M. L. PARKER, on the premises, or to W. L. TYSON, foot of 7th-st., East River.

FOR SALE—CASTLE HILL NECK, THE RESIdence of Gouverneur M. Wilkins, containing 341 acres, situated on the East River, in the county of Westchester, and within an hour's drive of this city. This place is healthful, improved, fertile and accessible by land or water; the woodlands are fine and the grounds and views beautiful. Apply on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE—ABOUT 70 ACRES OF good tillable land, including 20 acres of young oak wood, house, store adjoining and barn, a good stand for a retail-store; a rich deposit of muck on the farm. Will be sold on very reasonable terms; location Smithtown, L. I.; 3½ hours from the city. Inquire of J. E. BRUSH, No. 4 Chatham-square.

A NEAT RESIDENCE, 12 ROOMS, WITH 90 acres of choice and highly cultivated land, large and valuable fruit orchards, fine running water, beautifully located, high ground, near depot, 14 miles in New-Jersey. For sale very cheap. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM, SITUATED five miles from New-Brunswick, containing 143 acres, including 50 acres of wood land, large orchard of choice fruits, &c. Farm, crops, stock and utensils together or separately. For particulars, apply to CHARLES H. AKLEY, Lafayette Market, Broadway and 42d-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITE, ABOUT FIVE acres, on the south side of Staten Island, near Eltingville Railroad depot; view unsurpassed; superior facilities for boating, bathing, fishing, yachting, &c. Price, $2,000 for the plot, or $1,000 for 2½ acres. Apply to A. JOURNEY, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—For sale, the block of land bounded by 90th and 91st sts., Avenue A and the East River; deep water and a good harbor. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—PRICE $1,800; one for $2,500; also two brick houses, two-story, basement, sub-cellar, gas, water, marble mantels, &c., for $3,500 each: terms easy. Apply to B. BANKS, 18th-st., third house above 5th-av., South Brooklyn.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR sale in New-Jersey. Apply to KELSEY & CORNWELL, No. 73 Cedar-st., N. Y.

TO LET.

PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER.

To be let on lease, for term of years. Apply on the Pier to

B. J. SPALDING, Agent.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS, three-story, brown stone house in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Apply to M. SCHEVERRIA & CO., No. 20 Beaver-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE, POSSESSION IN NOvember, a moderately-sized unfurnished cottage house, suitable for a Summer and Winter residence, on the line of the Hudson River Railroad, not over forty minutes from 30th-st.; neighborhood of Audubon Park or Fort Washington preferred. Address Box No. 5,454 Post-office.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO UNFURNISHED OR partly furnished rooms, near 22d-st., and between 3d and 5th avs., for the purpose of teaching a class of young ladies; the best of references given and required. Address Box No. 280 Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A CONVENIENT RESIdence, suitable for Summer and Winter, in some pleasant town within 25 or 30 miles of the city. Address or apply at No. 247 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 19.

WANTED TO HIRE—ABOVE 14TH-ST., AND between 4th and 6th avs., a medium sized house in good repair. Apply, stating terms and location, to OTIS T. BOOTH, No. 111 Water-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH board, to let to a family now or from Sept. 1; location in 32d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.
Address
W. D., Station G, New-York.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD—IN BROOKLYN, WEST BALTIC, NEAR Clinton sts., for two single gentlemen, in private family; unexceptionable reference required. Address JOSEPH, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENTS CAN be made for the half of an elegant unfurnished house, and a private table, by a family of adults wishing to pay liberally. Address VYSE, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A YOUNG LADY IN a private family; location between 14th and 30th sts., and 3d and 6th avs. Address CLARKSON, No. 297 4th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HOTELS.

SPOTSWOOD HOTEL,
RICHMOND, VA.

It having been reported that the Spotswood Hotel had been confiscated and closed, the proprietors deem it proper to assure the public that such is not the case. The house is open, as it has been from its opening day in September, 1860.

The house has been remodeled, renovated, refurnished and put in perfect order throughout, and the traveling public may rest assured of finding as comfortable accommodations with us as can be found in any first-class hotel North or South.

Our friends, patrons and the traveling public generally visiting Richmond, are cordially invited to make their home with us, and no pains will be spared to make them comfortable, as we are pledged to sustain the well-known reputation of the house.

CORKERY & MILLWARD, Proprietors.
AUGUST, 1865.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager.

C. SCHUMANN.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, March 9, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated, the President, Directors and Company of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, (Association,) New-York, for six years from the date hereof and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. P. ASCOUGH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Robb & Ascough, No. 60 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—New-York, June 16, 1865.
je17 law6mS.* JOHN D. ASCOUGH, Administrator.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—THE IMMENSE stock now in the three large warerooms, entrance No. 450 Broadway and No. 16 Crosby-st., will be sold at greatly reduced prices; 300 sets harness, several second-hand carriages.

C. WITTY, No. 450 Broadway.

IF YOU WANT GOOD BREAD OR BISCUIT, get the Boston Compressed Yeast. It never spoils. Try it. GEO. N. SMITH, Agent, 246 Greenwich-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.

A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.

Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, New-York.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

MADAME C. MEARS

will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

H. M. PIERCE, President.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS,
No. 161 5th-av., Corner 22d-st., New-York.

Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.

All modern languages taught and spoken.

A preparatory class connected with the institution.

Commencement first MONDAY in September.

For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 32 Station H, Yorkville, New-York.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

THE ROUND-HILL SCHOOL,

AT
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, *in one of the most beautiful and healthful locations in the country*. Circulars, containing course of study, terms, &c., sent on application to either of the Principals. JOSIAH CLARKE, JAMES F. SPALDING.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,

will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE

Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation, and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gentlemen daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $6,000; 18 instructors. Term opens Sept. 11. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 253 Madison avenue, corner 40th-st.,

will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

"Under Mr. HAZELTINE's superintendence, it is already taking high rank."—"*Irenæus*," *N. Y. Observer, July 13, 1865*.

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

WATERBURY, CONN.

A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

A boarding-school for Boys,
16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson.

Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,

Flushing, L. I.
Boarding-school for boys.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

Nos. 86, 88, 90 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

This English and French boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, September 18th.

Address CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY

Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS will open Sept. 18, 1865, at No. 54 West 32d-st., corner of Broadway. Particular attention is paid by Mr. GIBBENS to preparation for College and the Scientific School. For references, circulars, &c., apply on the premises after Sept. 3, and previously by letter to Box No. 3,201 New-York Post-office. A few private pupils received.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, Pittsfield, Mass., will commence its twenty-fifth academic year Sept. 21, 1865.

The excellence and permanence of its corps of instruction, its superior facilities for physical culture, and the beauty and salubrity of its location, are widely known.

For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MISS KENNEDY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, for young ladies, No. 41 West 16th-st., New-York, will reopen on the 20th of September. Miss KENNEDY receives a very limited number of boarding pupils, who are under her own especial supervision, and have every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, address as above.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4. Large shaded playgrounds, and facilities for obtaining a thorough academic education, English and classical. Address E. T. MACK, Principal.

FLATBUSH, L. I., Aug. 7, 1865.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $50 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 11. Address
Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE.—WHITE Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.—Rev. R. W. HARRIS, D. D., and R. CHANNING MOORE, Jr., A. M., Principals. The Fall term of this select boarding school for boys will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1865. For circulars address either of the principals.

MISS OWEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, Beekman Hill, No. 215 East 50th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 11. All letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

N. A. LESPINASSE, FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and King's Bridge Road, Fort Washington; French is the language of the school; English, Spanish, German, classics, commercial studies and higher mathematics. Reopens Sept. 10th. Circulars, No. 913 Broadway, drug-store.

BOARDING-SCHOOL IN FISHKILL.—A very pleasant village, near the Hudson River. The Principal will call on persons who shall leave him their address at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st., previously to Aug. 18. Rev. W. PECK.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding-school for twelve boys; location retired and beautiful; terms moderate; reopens Sept. 6. Address LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English, Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 250 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FEMALE DEPARTMENT, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President; Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal. The Fall and Winter session will commence Sept. 4. For particulars, address the Principal.

MRS. ELIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS' ENGLISH, French, German and Hebrew Institute for young ladies will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6. Nos. 173 and 175 West 39th-st.

NO. 174 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—The Misses PALACHE will reopen their French and English boarding and day school on MONDAY, 11th September.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Allentown, Penn., with chartered privileges and superior advantages, re-opens Sept. 5. For circulars address REV. M. L. HOFFORD, A.M. President.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,

AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. JOHN LORD'S FAMILY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES, IN STAMFORD, CONN.,
will reopen Sept. 15.

Circulars forwarded on application.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and day-school for young ladies, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above until Sept 5, after which Miss V. W. will be in town.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. For circulars, address C. H. GARDNER, Box No. 616 Springfield, Mass., until Aug. 15.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL— White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN GERMAN BY Mr. WOLTMAN, either at his own or at the pupil's residence. Terms moderate. No. 156 Waverley-place.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will reopen Sept. 20.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

TEACHERS.

ALL TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE'S" Application Form. Experienced Teachers are in great demand, specially for *Music*, French, Drawing, Classics, Mathematics and Military Drill. ALL WHO WANT GOOD TEACHERS will find best possible facilities for being suited at American School Institute's offices. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st., New-York. Philadelphia Office: 512 Arch-st.; Western Office: Chicago, Illinois.

A LADY EMINENTLY QUALIFIED AS to scholarship and experience, and who is possessed of most flattering testimonials as to her ability as teacher, desires to make an arrangement with some party to whom her offices may prove immediately available. The advertiser has taught, with good success, higher English, French, Latin and Music. Compensation, other than a home, not demanded. Address, during one week, D., care of E. Tellering, No. 819 Broadway, New-York.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING and qualified to instruct in English, French, Latin, music and drawing, wishes a situation in a school or family. Apply, or address TEACHER, No. 174 East 14th-st., New-York.

A GENTLEMAN OF AMPLE EXPERIENCE as head teacher in a first-class boarding-school, a thorough disciplinarian, and instructor in the collegiate course and vocal music, desires a suitable situation. Call on or address M. A., 56 Carroll-st. Brooklyn.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDUCATE children in various elementary studies and in music desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care Dr. J. Harriss, No. 148 East 34th-st.

A PARISIAN GRADUATE, AN EXPERIENCED teacher, speaking English fluently, offers his services to schools or private families, in this city or Brooklyn; has excellent testimonials. Address FRENCH, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, EITHER IN FAMILY or seminary, by a lady qualified to teach the English branches, pencil drawing, French and music,(piano;) good references. Address Miss J., Box C, Albany Post-office.

WANTED—A TEACHER IN THE COMMERCIAL Department at the Hudson River Institute. Address ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

STEAMBOATS.

BALTIMORE AND FREDERICKSBURGH, VA.

The new and commodious steamer WENONAH, Capt. JOS. D. DAWES, runs regularly between the above ports once a week, leaving Baltimore, from her wharf foot of South-st., every FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, and Fredericksburgh, every TUESDAY MORNING.

Passengers and freight carried at low rates. Through freight promptly attended to. Merchandise from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, or elsewhere, consigned to care of steamer WENONAH, will be taken charge of immediately upon its arrival in Baltimore, charges paid and forwarded promptly, free of commissions.

Persons from the Northern States desiring to view the battle-fields of Virginia, or to look after the bodies of friends and relations, killed in the battles of the Wilderness, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburgh, or Spottsylvania Court-house, have a splendid opportunity of doing so by this route.

The WENONAH is provided with excellent state-rooms and berth accommodations, and is in every respect a first-class boat, being new, fast and commodious.

For information, freight or passage, apply to or address JOS. WHITE, Purser, on board, or
JOS. JAMES TAYLOR, Agent,
No. 212 West Falls-av., Baltimore, Md.

1865. FOR LAKE SUPERIOR, 1865.

One of the new and swift steamers, METEOR AND PENOBIC, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every Monday and Detroit, Michigan every Tuesday, on grand pleasure excursions to La Pointe, Bayfield, North Shore, and all other points on Lake Superior. Rooms secured on application by letter or otherwise to GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland; J. L. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, byrail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.

For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt,
Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.— The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

STEAMBOAT TO CHARTER.—THE PASSENGER steamboat TAMINEND, 300 tons burden, speed 14 miles an hour, well furnished and in complete order. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, 11 Murray-st.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MATRIMONY—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 240 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

ON MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY—A PHYSIOLOGICAL and Medical Essay, of great value to persons of feeble health. Just published, and sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

THE MODEL MAGAZINE OF AMERICA— SEPTEMBER NUMBER of DEMOREST'S MONTHLY, with brilliant and spicy novelties, will be out about the 20th. Single copies 25 cents. Mailed free on receipt of price. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 39 Beekman-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—PASS-BOOKS NOS. 5,628 and 20,411, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Application will be made to the bank for a new book on the 25th day of September, 1865.

SARAH WOODS, Depositor.
JAMES QUINN, JAMES W. FISHER, } Administrators.

LOST—ON SUNDAY LAST A SMALL SCOTCH TERRIER named Jack; had on a leather collar. Any one bringing him to Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., will be suitably rewarded.

STATIONERY.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
Wholesale
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
NOS. 123 AND 125 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.— "Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 8 Washington-st., near Reade.

DENTISTRY.

1,000 TESTIMONIALS.—DR. VAN VLECK, No. 175 6th-av., administers nitrous oxide gas, made fresh every day, and extracts teeth without pain, or no charge. Unusual inducements to those ordering teeth now.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	
ENGLAND—building	3,430	
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
HELVETIA .... SATURDAY, Aug. 5
ERIN .... SATURDAY, Aug. 12
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
LAFAYETTE .... A. BOCANDI .... FRIDAY .... Aug. 18
EUROPE .... A. DUCHESNE .... FRIDAY .... Sept. 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 00
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 00
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL,
and taking passengers for London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen.

The first-class steamship
CIRCASSIAN,
Capt. ED. CAVENDY, formerly of steamer *Washington*, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River on
SATURDAY, Aug. 19.

First Cabin	$100 00
Second Cabin	55 00
Steerage	32 50

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

An experienced surgeon on board.

Vessel not accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.,
or to RUGER BROTHERS, Brokers for the line, No. 45 Beaver-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF DUBLIN .... WEDNESDAY .... Aug. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK .... SATURDAY .... Aug. 12
KANGAROO .... WEDNESDAY .... Aug. 16
CITY OF BOSTON .... SATURDAY .... Aug. 19

at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID British iron steamship BELLONA, 2,500 tons, Capt. E. DINON, will sail as above, from pier No. 3 North River, SATURDAY, August 12. To be followed by the steamship ATALANTA. For passage, at the lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
Aug. 16 .... COSTA RICA .... WILSON,
(Connecting at Panama with Colorado.)
Sept. 1 .... NEW-YORK .... TINKLEPAUGH,
(Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.
HIBERNIA .... SATURDAY, Aug. 12
Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.— REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

First class,	Second class,	Third class,
$250.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, from Pier No. 29 North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWBER, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at noon; on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, at the above low prices, for these two trips only.

For passage apply at the office of
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,
No. 177 West-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The new and splendid steamships
VICTOR, G. GATES, Commander.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, J. B. BAKER, Commander.
ATLANTA, A. K. WILLIAMS, Commander.

The steamship VICTOR will leave Pier No. 36 North River SATURDAY, 12th August, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered Pier No. 36 North River, during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

STAR LINE SEMI-WEEKLY.

The first-class United States Mail Steamships,

AMERICA	LINDT, Commander.
CONSTITUTION	GREENMAN, Commander.
NEVADA	CARPENTER, Commander.
UNITED STATES	SHAW, Commander.

THE AMERICA
will leave foot of Canal-st., N. R., SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.

The CONSTITUTION will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 16.

Messrs. Brigham, Baldwin & Co., Agents in Savannah.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.

Regular United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships.

PASSAGE AND FREIGHT REDUCED.
The GRANADA,
R. BAXTER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 o'clock precisely.

Bills of lading signed on board.

For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The ALHAMBRA will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 19.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.

PIONEER LINE.

First-class passage $35

The new and first-class steamship CHASE,
M. L. ROGERS, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway, New-York.
Agents in Savannah. HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.

The new, elegant and fast steamship VARUNA, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

SHIPPING.

Outside Steamship Line
FOR
BOSTON.

The Neptune Line of Steamers,

Tri-Weekly,
FOR BOSTON, DIRECT,
VIA
LONG ISLAND SOUND.

COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW STEAMERS, (EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS,)

NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS,

2,000 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,

One of which will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every

TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS
METIS, THETIS AND DORIS,
1,500 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE ROUTE,
will shortly follow, forming a daily line.

The first steamer will leave Pier No. 27 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug 5.

No charge for wharfage in Boston.

Agent in Boston, E. H. Rockwell, end of Central Wharf.
ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent,
Pier No. 27 North River.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MORNING STAR, H. NELSON, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, and the MARIPOSA, E. HOWES, Commander, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
GEN. SEDGWICK, STARKEY, Commander.

The new and elegant A 1 steamship EUTERPE, will leave pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, August 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Aug. 31.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The METEOR follows WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16.

FOR MOBILE, ALA.

The fast A No. 1 steamship FLAMBEAU, will leave for the above port on WEDNESDAY, 23d of August; has superior accommodations for passengers, and will land her freight on the wharf at Mobile without lighterage.

For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE, BEFORE sailing, should purchase HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST—being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Sicily, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, and Great Britain and Ireland. With a railroad map corrected up to July, 1865, and a map embracing colored routes of travel in the above countries. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Fourth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $5.

For sale in New-York by D. APPLETON & Co., No. 443 Broadway, and JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway. And in Boston, by A. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 100 Washington-st.

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square, New-York.

Sent by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of $5.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports for citizens and aliens issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,

from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.

From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

Tickets can be procured at all the offices of Westcott's Express, and baggage checked from residence to any hotel in Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.

New Line Between New-York and Long Branch.

The new and fast steamer NEVERSINK leaves pier foot Barclay-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

Returning, the line leaves Long Branch at 7:20 A. M. and 1 P. M.

This line runs along the ocean beach, in sight of the breakers, and offers one of the most delightful excursions in the vicinity of New-York.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P.M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.

L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.

Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

PROTECTIVE WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION,
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,
NO. 35 CHAMBERS-ST.
(NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS OR EMPLOYED.)

At the above office are registered discharged soldiers and sailors, of all trades and qualifications, and of all conditions of body, both disabled and able-bodied, and all are well recommended.

An urgent request is made to employers to call, and register their applications for employes. Both parties are served free of charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM,

AT
WINTER GARDEN,
No. 667 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7½.
The Sensational Pantomimic Ballet of the
MIDNIGHT ASSAULT;
Or, THE ITALIAN BRIGANDS,
with interesting and exciting
ILLUMINATED TABLEAUX.
GRAND DIVERTISSEMENT.
NICOLO TROUPE UPON THE MAGIC LADDERS,
YOUNG NICOLO, THE CHILD WONDER,
On the PERILOUS FLYING TRAPEZE.
PAS DE DEUX, FANCY AND COMIC DANCES.
W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Extemporaneous Singer.
Miss CARRIE A. MOORE, the accomplished LADY SKATER, in her graceful exhibition.
To conclude with the Laughable Comic Pantomime of
LOVE AMONGST THE BONNETS,
THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, Weighing 660 Pounds.
NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, over 8 feet high.
THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY,
DOORS OPEN AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Admission 30 cents; Children, under ten, 15 cents; Parquet and Balcony, 60 cents.

DONATIONS OF CURIOSITIES TO THE NEW MUSEUM received at CHINESE BUILDINGS, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.

FALK'S BELVEDERE—LION PARK.

8th-av., between 108th and 110th-sts.
Proprietor .... Paul Falk.
THIS SATURDAY, EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
The proprietor takes pleasure in announcing
A GRAND EXTRAORDINARY ENTERTAINMENT,
to take place this
(SATURDAY) AFTERNOON AND EVENING, AUG. 12.
Consisting of
A GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT,
BY TWO COMPLETE AND DISTINCT ORCHESTRAS,
Under the direction of
THEODORE THOMAS.
THEODORE THOMAS.
BRILLIANT ILLUMINATION
OF THE PARK, GARDEN AND BUILDINGS, &c.
The new and varied programme contains
A GRAND MILITARY POT POURRI,
Expressly arranged for this concert, entitled,
A DAY IN CAMP;
OR, RECOLLECTIONS OF THE WAR,
Which will be performed by the two orchestras at 9½ precisely.
Also, for the first time, a grand pot pourri, for two orchestras, entitled,
DER MUSIKALISCHE STECKBRIEF,
Which will be performed at 7½ precisely.
Admission free to the entire entertainment.
The Concert will commence at 4½.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.

25,000 ANIMALS TO BE SOLD DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST,

In the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Delaware, Maryland, and New-Jersey, and the District of Columbia.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865. }

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

NEW-YORK.
New-York City, Tuesday and Friday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
New-York City, Wednesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 8, 200 Horses.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 15, 500 Mules.
Albany, Friday, August 25, 500 Mules.
Buffalo, Wednesday, August 30, 500 Mules.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
Philadelphia, Wednesday and Saturday of each week, 100 Mules each day.
Pittsburgh, Thursday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Pottsville, Tuesday, August 1, 200 Mules.
Mifflintown, Friday, August 4, 200 Mules.
York, Friday, August 4, 200 Horses.
Newville, Wednesday, August 9, 100 Horses.
Newville, Thursday, August 10, 100 Mules.
Reading, Friday, August 11, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Wednesday, August 16, 100 Horses.
Erie, Thursday, August 17, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Thursday, August 17, 100 Mules.
Williamsport, Friday, August 18, 200 Horses.
Indiana, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Wednesday, August 23, 100 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Thursday, August 24, 100 Mules.
Milton, Friday, August 25, 200 Horses.
Carlisle, Wednesday, August 30, 100 Horses.
Carlisle, Thursday, August 31, 100 Mules.

OHIO.
Columbiana, Tuesday, August 1, 100 Horses.
Salem, Wednesday, August 2, 100 Horses.
Alliance, Thursday, August 3, 200 Horses.
Canton, Saturday, August 5, 200 Horses.
Cleveland, Tuesday, August 8, 1,000 Mules.
Massillon, Tuesday, August 15, 200 Horses.
Crestline, Thursday, August 17, 500 Mules.
Cleveland, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.

INDIANA.
Fort Wayne, Thursday, August 24, 1,000 Mules.

DELAWARE.
Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Wilmington, Friday of each week, 200 Mules each day

NEW-JERSEY.
Trenton, Thursday, August 10, 200 Mules.
Trenton, Thursday, August 24, 200 Mules.

MARYLAND.
Baltimore, Wednesday, August 9, and Wednesday of each week thereafter, 200 Horses each day.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Each week-day, 200 Mules.

GIESBORO, D. C.
Each week-day except Wednesday, 200 Horses.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of saddle and draft animals, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public.

Though the majority of them are sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and must be sold.

Many of the mules were bought in the beginning of the war, when young, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Animals will be sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge
1st Division, Q. M. G. O.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5, 1865. }

SALE OF GOVERNMENT WAGONS, AMBULANCES, SPRING WAGONS, &c.—Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Col. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., at a point near the Ambulance Park, on "N," between 17th and 18th sts., Washington, D. C., on FRIDAY, Aug. 18, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.:

407 two-horse ambulances,
6 four-horse ambulances,
24 two-horse spring wagons,
2 two-horse transport carts,
3 hacks,
1 sulky,

which have been used in government service.

ALSO,

will be sold at a point north of the Railroad Park, corner of 1st-st. east and "N" st. north, immediately after the completion of the sale of the ambulances, &c., above referred to:

160 two-horse wagons,
103 four-horse wagons,
10 sets four-horse running gear.

The ambulances and wagons will be sold singly to the highest bidder, and the sale will be continued from day to day until the whole number is sold.

Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash in government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT WAGONS.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 7, 1865. }

Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION in this city, at Warehouse on G-st., above 21st-st. on FRIDAY, the 18th day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.:

FIFTY-TWO MEDICINE WAGONS,

which have been used in the government service.

Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within five (5) days from sale.

Terms—Cash in government funds.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A. and Medical Purveyor.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEP., COR. WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE-STS., NEW-YORK CITY, ——, 1865. }

SALE OF LUMBER.

Will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M. at Elizabethport, N. J., about eight thousand feet of lumber, lately used as a government hay shed. Terms—Cash, in government funds. The lumber to be removed immediately after the sale.

S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEP., COR. WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, ——, 1865. }

SALE OF HAY PRESSES, &C.

Will be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at Pier No. 52 North River, six hay presses and fixtures, no longer required by the government.

Terms, cash in government funds.

The property to be removed within three days after sale.

S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

CORPORATION SALE OF PERSONAL property on MONDAY, Aug. 21, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M. Will be sold at public auction, on the premises:

The BUILDING ON THE BATTERY, formerly used by the County Volunteer Committee.

Also, at 12 o'clock,
in front of the Comptroller's office, City Hall Park,
FOUR IRON SAFES.

By order of
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

COLE & MURPHY, Auctioneers.

MULES AT AUCTION.—BY COLE & MURPHY, Auctioneers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 10 o'clock, at Maccauber's-square, Brooklyn, on Fulton and De Kalb avs., a large lot of selected government mules, sound and kind in harness. Terms of sale cash.

M. H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000 TO $15,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER with the above amount, in an established cash jobbing business, where capital only is needed to do a large and profitable trade. Address JOBBER, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

AN UPHOLSTERY AND PAPER HANGING stock, store and dwelling, long established, with first-class custom, in Brooklyn, for sale on terms very accommodating, the owner being out of health. Inquire of GEO. B. GRANNISS, No. 141 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SODA-WATER STAND, DOING A good business, corner Fulton and Cliff sts. Inquire at WILLIAM CAMPBELL'S soda-water stand, No. 103 Beekman-st.

EXCLUSIVE OR PARTIAL INTERESTS in two valuable patents for sale. Address W. T., Box No. 4,055 New-York Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

PURE GROUND BONE-DUST FROM A. FISHER & BROTHER. Price $45 per 2,000 pounds. Fertilizers of all kinds. R. H. ALLEN & CO., Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 12, 1865,
TWENTY-FOURTH NIGHT OF THE POPULAR YOUNG IRISH COMEDIAN,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
whose success during the past three weeks is unparalleled in the history of the stage.
Twelfth night of Mr. Dion Boucicault's *chef d'œuvre*,
THE COLLEEN BAWN;
OR,
THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
with beautiful scenery by Isherwood, and the following magnificent distribution of characters:
Myles-na-Coppalen, with song, "Limerick is Beautiful,"
MR. DAN BRYANT.

Danny Mann	Mr. W. R. Floyd
Father Tom	Mr. Chas. Fisher
Corrigan	Mr. John Nunan
Hardress Cregan	Mr. J. E. Whiting
Kyrle Daly	Mr. Williamson
Bertie O'More	Mr. Brown
Hyland Creagh	Mr. Hillyard
Corporal	Mr. Pope
Dennis	Mr. Graham
Eily O'Connor, with songs, "The Cruiskeen Lawn," and "A Pretty Girl Milking her Cow"	Miss Ione Burke
Mrs. Cregan	Mrs. Farren
Anne Chute, the "Colleen Ruadh"	Mrs. Jennings
Shelah Mann	Mrs. John Sefton

In order to accommodate the many hundreds who have been unable, in consequence of the crowded state of the house during the past two weeks, to witness Mr. Bryant's matchless impersonation of Myles na Coppaleen, the production of various novelties which have been in preparation is for the present deferred; and the management respectfully announce that
THE COLLEEN BAWN
will be performed
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 8.

CONCLUDES AT 10:40.
Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
ARRAH NA POGUE,
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
HOUSE THRONGED NIGHTLY
TO OVERFLOWING.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

At the request of many friends, and believing that it will be gratifying to a large number of his patrons, the Manager has resolved to give a
GRAND MATINEE
of
the most successful Drama of the day,
ARRAH NA POGUE,
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, Aug. 12,
commencing at 1 o'clock.
SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 12, AND
EVERY EVENING,
after the most careful preparation, will be presented, for the
TWENTY-NINTH TIME IN AMERICA,
a grand spectacular drama, in three acts, by Mr. Dion Boucicault and E. H. House, Esq., entitled
ARRAH NA POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.
THE CAST ESPECIALLY SELECTED.
Mr. T. H. GLENNY as SHAUN THE POST.
Miss JOSEPHINE ORTON
As ARRAH MEELISH.

The other important characters sustained by Mr. J. G. Burnett, W. E. Sheridan, J. W. Blaisdell, W. H. Norton, E. B. Holmes, Chas. Peters, W. Scallan, W. Jamieson, Charles T. Parsloe, Jr., W. H. Danvers, Misses Maria Maeder, Mary Wells, &c.

THE GRAND SCENICAL EFFECTS,
ELEGANT AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES,
PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS,
MECHANICAL CONTRIVANCES,
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
ALL ENTIRELY NEW.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

TWENTY-NINTH, AND THIRTIETH, AND LAST APPEARANCE of the YOUNG, GIFTED, and FASCINATING MISS KATE REIGNOLDS, who concludes one of the most brilliant engagements ever performed in the metropolis of the United States, SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING she will appear in her great impersonations of MARIE, AN ORPHAN. PICCOLINO, AN IMAGE VENDER. THE STATUE OF DIANA. PICCOLINO, in the new and successful Protean Comedy of PICCOLINO. PICCOLINO. REMEMBER, LAST MATINEE of the SEASON, THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK. MONDAY EVENING—EXTRA NIGHT, being for the benefit of MR. SAMUEL COLVILLE, when the entire members of the company, having tendered their services, will appear in support of Mr. FRANK DREW, the celebrated IRISH COMEDIAN and VOCALIST, who will appear, for this occasion only, in two of his greatest characters: TIM O'BRIEN, in the IRISH EMIGRANT; and TACTIC, in ACTING MAD.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

Consult Dr. J. C. DIXON, No. 726 Broadway, New-York. Cancers removed without pain, use of knife, loss of blood, caustic or zinc burning, and without injuring the sound parts.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

PRIVATE SURGICAL HOSPITAL—UNDER the exclusive care of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, for the treatment of diseases of the pelvic viscera, hemorrhoids, fistula, stricture of the urethra, varicocele, paralysis of the bladder, calculus, diseases of the uterus and ovaria, and anticipated difficult parturition. The hospital is very central, being but three squares from Dr. D.'s residence. The rooms are spacious, and each one has an adjoining small one for an attendant; a single relative will be accommodated if desired, and the reference be satisfactory. During the past fourteen years more than 3,000 cases of surgical affections have been treated. For terms, apply to Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3 daily, or by letter, Box No. 3,121.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

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ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy: price $5 a box. Sold at the principal office, No. 162 Chambers-st.; also at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2,369 N. Y. P. O.

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MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

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FRENCH CABINET FURNITURE—EVERY description of parlor, store and bank furniture made to order at short notice. Repairing of all kinds, and fitting up of interiors promptly attended to at reasonable prices. JOHN DREHER, F. WINTERFIELD, No. 113 East 29th-st.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A NEW RELIGION.

Singular Baptismal Ceremonies at Staten Island.

ATTACK ON THE PARTY BY A ROWDY.

The grand baptismal excursion of the New Spiritual Baptist Church and Progressive Association, which was advertised in yesterday morning's papers, to proceed from the foot of Morton-street, North River, to the waters in the vicinity of Glen Cove, under the Auspices of Prof. Ezra Noyes Wheeler and his feminine coadjutor Mrs. Elizabeth Draper, or as she is otherwise known, "The Daughter of Zion," a very obese lady of over 250 pounds avordupoise, turned out to be a failure, if the financial result of the excursion is to be taken into consideration. On arriving at Glen Cove, it was the intention of Mrs. Draper to baptise the professor anew, in the waters in the vicinity, in order to fit him for the ministry whose garments he was about to assume. At the conclusion of the immersion, the "Daughter of Zion" was to break a cruet of sweet oil on the head of the professor, and with the singing of an appropriate hymn, the excursionists were to take the barge for their respective homes, happy in their new regeneration and religious belief. But as one of the excursionists expressed himself on the boat, "no one knows what a day may bring forth," and the day was agreeably diversified by a number of incidents ludicrous or otherwise, which certainly did not appear in the printed programme of the ceremonies. Our reporter reached the *St. John* which had been substituted for the *W. H. Morton*, as early as 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and on making inquiry of the officers of the boat, ascertained that none of the excursionists had as yet made their appearance. About 8:30, however, Prof. Wheeler, carrying the large black bags, and accompanied by half a dozen or more of the "sisters" of the new church, stepped on board of the boat. On looking around the promenade-deck and discovering such a paucity of excursionists, the worthy gentleman became disheartened and gloomy, but finally consoled himself with the thought, rather loudly expressed, that "the Lord would make it all right in the end." After a short delay, the boat started, with about twelve passengers, including the cook, and proceeded on its way to Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, the second stopping-place, and about a dozen additional passengers got on board at this place; and the next landing was made at the foot of Broome-street, East River. Twenty or thirty persons, male and female, came on board there, and as the Professor was surety to the Captain for $155 charter money, the prospect for payment looked very blank, and having proceeded a distance of half a mile or so up the East River, Capt. Myers informed Prof. Wheeler that, unless he could raise a certain sum, he would be forced to land the passengers at the point from which they started. This intimation of the Captain's was received with blank faces and disapproving nods by the majority of the passengers, and the Professor made an ineffectual attempt, seconded by Mr. Lambert, Francis J. Tuckman and a few others, to collect the necessary funds among the passengers, to ensure the Captain remuneration for his trouble and time. But alas! the whole amount collected (about seventy-five cents) did not suffice to pay for the tobacco used by the employes of the boat while on the trip. The boat then steamed down the river, and the passengers were landed at Morton-street, their original starting-place. Before the passengers left the boat for the dock, a few of the more irreverent made a proposition to Mrs. Draper, requesting her to perform the baptismal ceremony in a tub of water located in the hold of the steamer. The Professor declared that he had no objection, if the lady was willing to perform the ceremony, but to this request Mrs. Draper refused to accede, declaring that she wanted to get away from the "sin floating around New-York;" and some individual in the crowd then made the suggestion that the entire party proceed to Staten Island, where a purer atmosphere reigned. This idea was received with acclamation by all parties, and the excursionists took the cars for the Staten Island Ferry at the Battery. While in the ferry-house waiting for the boat, Mrs. Draper became entranced, and astonished the bystanders by a series of terrific yells, intermingled with incoherent sentences in the Spanish language, in the shape of an introduction to the "Great Spirit," as she termed the Divinity. On the passage down to the island the "Daughter of Zion" got into an altercation with an excited Irish woman, who denounced Mrs. Draper in a rather harsh manner, as a "devil" and an "imposter," who was endeavoring to lead souls astray. In the course of the argument Mrs. Draper happened to treat the name of the Virgin Mary in an irreverent manner, and it was with difficulty that the excited female Celt was kept from demolishing or tearing the "Daughter of Zion" to pieces. Having arrived at the lower landing the excursionists, after a walk in the hot sun, to a point selected for the ceremonies, nearly opposite Fort Lafayette, luncheon was spread, and every one present enjoyed themselves as far as possible, with the good things displayed on nature's carpet. The repast being concluded, the Professor and his spiritual spouse retired to a neighboring farm-house to disrobe, and shortly after reappeared in white linen garments, the lady having a pair of blue Roman sandals fastened on her feet. After a prayer by the Professor, the procession was formed; the Professor and Mrs. Draper at head of column, and the following hymn was slowly chanted as the pair entered the water:

1. Mine ears delighted with the sound;
It breaks in silent air;
It rings melodious all around,
It chords, I hear no jars.

2. In order, rank, they slowly move;
They are to the water bound;
All solemn faces full of love,
Adoring while they sing.

3. Their voices echo, far and near,
Attracting all around;
This is the voice that I do hear
With songs their joys abound.

4. There, on a broad, unruffled stream,
With banks of shady groves,
Where Jordan's startled waves do gleam,
Full of calmness, full of peace.

5. They both step softly in the stream,
The waters rolling by;
Then under water plunges him,
He cries, my friends come nigh.

While in the water preparatory to the ceremony of immersion, a nude bather made his appearance in the vicinity of the couple, and in a most ruffianly manner pounced upon Prof. Wheeler and forcibly ducked him under the water, to the horror of the Professor's disciples on the shore. Mrs. Draper became frightened, and fears were entertained by the lookers on that she would lose her senses and drown under the excitement. The scoundrel, who it seems is a quack physician in the Eighth Ward of this city, by name Dr. Brown, not satisfied with the brutal treatment of the reverend gentleman, now turned his attention to Mrs. Draper, and made an attack on that lady, upsetting her two or three times in the water, until the cries of "shame," "shame" from the spectators on the shore caused him to desist from his brutal effort. He then swam down to a point below, and Mrs. Draper proceeded to complete the baptismal ceremony by pouring the vase of sweet oil on the head of the Professor. The pair then left the water and robed themselves in the bathing-house in mundane habiliments. The Professor denounced the attempt on his person to the bystanders as a device of the evil spirit to thwart the progress of the new religion, prophesying a sudden and speedy death to the fellow who had interrupted the ceremonies. The excursion party came up to New-York on the boat, leaving the Professor behind, as he had no money to pay his fare to the city, and thus ended the first attempt of the "Spiritual Baptists to found a new religion in the waters of New-York Bay.

Trial Trip of the Propeller Nahpa.

A NEW ERA IN STEAM-ENGINEERING—INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS WITH A NEW SYSTEM—LARGE GATHERING OF DISTINGUISHED STEAM-ENGINEERS, ETC.

On Thursday evening a party of over fifty steam-engineers and engine-builders, at the invitation of Messrs. Fletcher, Harrison & Co., embarked on board the new propeller *Nahpa*, plying between this city and Hudson, to see the practical workings of a new direct-acting beam-engine, with the Stevens cut-off and the ordinary puppet-valve gear, which in principle is the same as has been in use for some time, but quite different in form. A few minutes after 5 o'clock the steamer left her dock at the foot of Harrison-street, and started up the river under a pressure of about twenty-five pounds of steam, the engine working up from fifty-five to sixty-eight revolutions per minute, and in beautiful style. As the steam ran up the revolutions were increased, and at one time reached the remarkable speed of seventy-one turns per minute. It has always been supposed that no beam-engine could use the puppet-valve at a speed to exceed thirty-three revolutions per minute with any degree of certainty or safety, and where beam-engines have been applied to screw propulsion it has always been in connection with gearing. By this new method economy of space, weight and cost of engine are largely gained, so that the introduction of this new system, as fully demonstrated in this trial, promises to work a great change in steam-engines of this class. The ease, rapidity and certainty with which the valves worked on this occasion gave much satisfaction to all the spectators, among whom we may mention such names as those of C. H. Delemater, Erastus W. Smith, Robert Robinson, Mr. Bromley, Mr. Pollock, Hopper, Douglass, and others well known in engineer circles. The whole affair was an unqualified success.

The *Nahpa* is a fine screw boat of 1,326 tons register, and is the largest vessel of her class on the Hudson River. She is commanded by Capt. F. M. Power. She is 256 feet in length, 37 feet beam, and 10 feet depth of hold, and draws about 7 feet of water.

She was built at New-Baltimore, by J. K. Baldwin & Co., and is neatly fitted up, having 64 first-class state-rooms and 60 berths. The saloons are large and airy, and she is a very nice boat for river service. She is owned by Capt. G. H. Power and others. She has two main boilers and a large donkey boiler, having a grate surface of 72 square feet, and tested to a maximum pressure of 45 pounds to the square inch. The engine is a direct acting beam, with a 37-inch cylinder and 5 feet stroke of piston. With 25 pounds pressure she will make on an average 56 revolutions per minute, which will drive her about 12 knots per hour, and consuming about 6 tons of coal on the trip of 10 hours. The propeller screw is four-bladed, and 12 feet in diameter, and has a pitch of 20 feet.

The invited guests remained on board until the vessel was some 30 miles above the city, when they embarked on board the steamer *William Fletcher*. Supper had been served on board the *Nahpa* before embarking, and on the return trip of the *Fletcher* there was a collation served, which was amply discussed and enjoyed. A sail by moonlight, landing at Thirtieth and Thirteenth streets, Hoboken, Jersey City, Williamsburgh, and twice on the East River, brought the last of the excursionists to Harrison-street dock at an early hour yesterday morning, everybody having enjoyed themselves finely, and congratulating the builders of the engine upon its successful performance.

Our Steam Coasting Trade.

The steam coasting trade of the United States had just began to fairly develop itself when the rebellion opened, and in a few days, as it were, the result of the work of years, as well as the investment of a large amount of capital, was suddenly brought to a close, and the business was entirely suspended. For over four years, with the exception of the New-Orleans traders, and an occasional steamer to ports of less note, our steam coasting trade has existed only in a hope for the future, which is now being realized in a wonderful manner. It is true, scores of steamers have coasted along our seaboard, but a large majority were in the employ of the government, and were not entitled to the name of coasters in the true mercantile sense of the word.

The termination of the war, and the consequent release of numerous steamers from government employ, and the enterprise of our merchants, leads them to place steam lines on routes, some of which are entirely new, and heretofore supplied by sailing vessels alone. Ports that a few years ago were rarely visited by a sea-going steamer, are now in weekly communication with the great metropolis by means of fast and commodious steam vessels. Already these lines are doing a fair business, and the future promises a rich harvest for those merchants who have promptly and boldly launched out their vessels, and invested their capital in this new field of commercial enterprise.

There are several million bales of cotton awaiting transportation from the South, and at higher rates of freight than ever known. The capital at the South at the present time is in the hands of a different class of people than formerly, while the demand for Northern products necessarily are and will be greater than ever. Prices are better, and a variety of causes combine to give promise of a large business for our coasters. Merchants and traders must have their goods as quickly as possible, and cannot brook the delays of sailing craft, which are at the mercy of the winds and weather. "Time is money," is an old and true adage, and the one which, in a measure, governs the present age, and the public will demand the quickest means of transportation for themselves and their goods.

To give our readers an idea of the magnitude of the proportions which the steam coasting trade of the United States has already assumed, we give a list of the steamers and routes of the principal coastwise lines of the country:

NEW-YORK TO ALEXANDRIA AND WASHINGTON.

Hands Line.—This line is composed of the steamers *Fairbanks*, *Empire*, *Rebecca Clyde*, *J. S. Green*, *Baltimore* and *Salver*, together registering 2,459 tons. These vessels form a semi-weekly line, and leave Pier No. 15 North River.

Cromwell Line.—This line consists of the steamers *John Gibson* and *E. C. Knight*, representing 1,000 tons. These vessels leave New-York on Tuesdays and Fridays, from Pier No. 12 North River.

NEW-YORK TO BALTIMORE.

Commercial Steamship Company.—This line runs the fine propellers *Falcon*, *Kingfisher* and *Sea Gull*—total, 2,128 tons. They sail from Pier No. 11 North River.

NEW-YORK TO NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

New-York and Virginia Steamship Company.—This line is composed of the steamers *Creole* and *Yazoo*, together 2,509 tons. They leave on Wednesdays and Saturdays from Pier No. 13 North River.

Virginia Line.—This is a new line, and is started with the steamer *Dacotah*, of 338 tons—sailing weekly.

Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company.—This line has the steamers *Hatteras* and *Ariadne*, of 1,000 tons. These ships sail from Pier No. 36 North River.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-ORLEANS.

Star Line (New-York Mail Steamship Company.)—This is one of the most extensive lines of coasting steamers in the world, and has been organized since the war. It is composed of the finest vessels of their class afloat, and fitted up in the finest possible style for speed and comfort. It is composed of the following vessels: *Morning Star*, *Evening Star*, *Guiding Star*, *North Star*, *Rising Star*, (one leaving every Saturday,) *Mississippi*, *Monterey*, *Mariposa*, (leaving on Wednesday,) from pier No. 46 North River. Together these vessels register 16,537 tons.

Cromwell Line.—This line sails on Saturday, and is composed of the following vessels: *Star of the Union*, *George Cromwell*, *Fung Shuey*, *George Washington*, *H. S. Hager*, and represents 6,105 tons. They sail from pier No. 9 North River.

Fosdick's Line—Is now composed of the *Haze*, of 600 tons, and will be increased shortly by other vessels.

Orleans Line.—From pier No. 2 North River on Wednesdays, sail the fine steamers *Republic* and *Western Metropolis*, of 2,944 tons. This company are negotiating for steamers to make weekly trips.

NEW-YORK TO SAVANNAH.

Pioneer Line.—This is a semi-weekly line, composed of the steamers *Chase*, *Perit* and *Zodiac*, of 1,780 tons, sailing from pier No. 11 North River.

Star Line.—Semi-weekly, and comprising the new steamers *Armenia*, *Nevada*, *United States*, *Constitution*, representing 3,957 tons.

NEW-YORK TO CHARLESTON.

U. S. Mail Line.—The Messrs. Leary run a weekly line to Charleston, composed of the steamships *Alhambra* and *Granada*, and they expect to put on the line about Sept. 1, the side-wheel steamer *Quaker City*, upon which they are expending about $60,000 in new decorations and furniture. These three vessels register 3,322 tons.

NEW-YORK TO BEAUFORT AND NEWBERN.

Murray's Line.—This is a semi-monthly line, and is composed of the steamer *Carolina*, 481 tons. Sails from Pier No. 16 East River.

Leary's Line.—This line runs the first-class screw-steamer *Commander*, 921 tons, tri-monthly to Beaufort and Wilmington, leaving Pier No. 14 East River. The office is at No. 73 William-street.

NEW-YORK TO NEWBERN, N. C.

Murray's Line.—This line is composed of the steamers *Louisa Moore* and *Charles Benton*, and forms a weekly connection between Newbern and New-York. Total tonnage, 890.

Goodspeed's Line.—The steamer *El Cid* leaves Pier No. 13 East River, Saturdays, three times a month, for Newbern direct. Tonnage 430,

NEW-YORK TO PORTLAND AND CANADA.

New-England, S. S. Co.—This line dispatches semi-weekly the steamers *Franconia* and *Chesapeake*. Total 1,281 tons. These steamers connect at Portland with the Grand Trunk Railway for Montreal, Quebec and other points in Canada, and with International Steamship Company for Eastport, Calais, St. John, N. B.

NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE.

Neptune Line.—This line has accomplished more than any other steam coasting line in this country in the rapidity with which they have built up their line. They run the splendid screw steamers *Electra*, *Galatia* and *Oceanus* daily to Providence. These vessels represent 4,200 tons.

BOSTON TO PHILADELPHIA.

Sprague Line.—This line is composed of the steamers *Saxon* and *Norman*, one of which leaves Boston every Saturday. This line represents 2,395 tons.

BOSTON TO ST. JOHN, N. B.

International Steamship Company.—This line runs the splendid paddle-wheel steamers *New-England* and *New-Brunswick* semi-weekly to St. John, connecting at that place with the *Emperor*, for Halifax. Total, 1,500 tons.

BALTIMORE, NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.

New Line.—The Messrs. Leary have put on between the above places the new and splendid side-wheel steamers *Geo. Leary*, *James T. Brady*, *City Point* and *Dictator*, which are unsurpassed in accommodations and comfort. They leave Baltimore daily. The *Mattano* connects with this line for Norfolk and Cherrystone. These vessels represent 3,368 tons.

Bay Line.—This line is composed of the *Adelaide*, *Louisiana* and *Georgiana*, and is largely engaged in carrying troops. One of these steamers leaves Baltimore daily. Total tonnage, 1,500.

NEW-YORK TO BOSTON (OUTSIDE LINE.)

This line is composed of the steamers *E. B. Hale*, *Jersey Blue*, *Ceres* and *Saxon*. Total, 1,370 tons.

In the above enumeration, it will be seen that we have nearly seventy steamers in our coasting trade, which together represent 61,145 tons. New lines are being organized daily, and as all are not quite perfected, we leave them for another notice. The above facts and figures do not, of course, include our coasting lines to California, Havana, Vera Cruz and the West Indies. This magnificent representation of our commercial strength and enterprise is the result of less than six months' labor. What will be its proportions six months hence?

Procession of Unemployed Soldiers and Sailors.

Yesterday the discharged and unemployed soldiers and sailors in this city joined in a procession through the principal thoroughfares and halted in the City Hall Park, with the intention of asking the Mayor and other city officials to aid them in obtaining employment. The procession numbered about 300 persons of all ages, sizes and conditions. In the ranks were old men of 60, and boys of 10 or 12. They carried a number of banners bearing the following inscriptions:

"We are now soldier citizens, with our headquarters at the Metropolitan Employment Agency, No. 136 Canal-street."

"We represent thousands of brave discharged soldiers and sailors now asking for work and bread."

"Our latest employers and references are Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Meade, Hooker, Hancock, and others."

"Our last occupation was the destruction of the rebellion and the reëstablishment of the Union 'with the modern improvements.'"

"Give us employment to support our families."

"Wanted: A definition of the republican form of government. Answer: National gratitude towards those who have saved the republic."

The procession was headed by a band of music, and was under the direction of Col. Herman, Col. Hoffman and Lieut. Zimmerman.

Having halted in front of the City Hall, a deputation presented themselves in the Mayor's Office, and as His Honor was absent, the Mayor's Marshal, Mr. Geo. Morton, addressed the procession from the City Hall steps, assuring them that the Mayor sympathized with them, and would do all in his power to assist them, and reminded them that it would be strange indeed if a million of men could find employment at once.

The address was well received, and with three cheers for the Mayor, the procession moved off, and paid similar visits to the Comptroller, the City Inspector, the Custom-house, and the principal newspaper offices.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

THE PHENIX BANK DEFALCATION.

Voluminous papers were submitted to Justice Ledwith by Mr. McKeon, counsel for the bank, yesterday, but it was the desire of both prosecution and defence that these should be withheld from the public at present, and the Justice accordingly thrust them into his pockets, and instructed the officers of the court to seal their lips. So, therefore, any attempt, in this court, to fathom the mystery with which counsel have shrouded this enormous defalcation, was but a fresh pursuit of knowledge under insurmountable difficulties, and the raft of reporters that besieged the court-room were forced to be content with bird's eye views of the prisoners. These sat in the large examination-room south of the public court-room, and were permitted to converse with the officers who had them in charge and with their counsel only. But they were seated in a remote corner of the room, and not the faintest lisp of their words could be heard where the Justice usually sits. The girl, Genevieve Brown, otherwise Annie Lines, who is to figure in the case in some connection that does not now appear, is an interesting Miss of about twenty, with small, regular features and form, mild blue eyes, sandy hair, pearl-set ear-rings, jockey hat, and the inevitable waterfall, and in general appearance, is a boarding-school graduate rather than a syren taken from a concert den, and translated to a fashionably furnished parlor in Bleecker-street. Jenkins is a little old man, whose every act bespeaks the counting-house and ledger. His forehead, which is heavy, retreats from a Roman nasal organ, and his head, which is rather large, is not quite covered with a beggarly crop of curling, flaxen hair. His eye is gray, but not of the vicious gray. Conversing with his counsel, Judge Edmonds, yesterday afternoon, he was cheerful and sometimes even happy. Jenkins, who is the head of a family, consisting of a wife and three children, is said to have been a frequenter of concert dens; and it is further alleged that to one girl in Madame Bell's infamous place, in Broadway, he gave $1,200. Officer McCarty, of Twenty-ninth-street, who first took Jenkins into custody, says that he remarked, "If I could only be left alone three months longer I would be all hunk;" but precisely what he meant to convey by these words does not appear. He says that he is the victim of the girl Brown, and one Brown, whose feminine confederate she is reputed to be. The formal examination is to take place this morning; but there are so many complications in the case that it is not probable that the entire story can be told to-morrow, or for a week to come.

THEFT IN A CIGAR-STORE.

Rebecca Tickner, a German woman, keeping a cigar store at No. 416 Sixth-avenue, charged one Wm. Hill, and made affidavit that on Thursday evening, while she was momentarily absent, Hill and a companion entered her place and stole therefrom the contents of her money drawer; that on her return she missed her money and at once pursued the accused and his confederate up the avenue, and that to divert her attention they threw the money into the street, where it was afterward found. Mr. Orlando L. Stewart appeared for the prisoner, but was unable to save him from imprisonment in the cells, in default of $500 bail to appear for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

BOOT ON THE OTHER LEG.

Catharine Stackpole, of No. 63 Sullivan-street appeared against Wm. Tecker of No. 30½ Mercer, street, stone-cutter. It appears that the two had been together in a room, and that instead of the female getting the male drunk and robbing him, as usual, the female this time suffered herself to be robbed of a cloak and other wearing apparel, valued at $32. The goods were found in Tucker's apartments and seized by Policeman Alanson, of the Eighth Ward, who also apprehended Tucker. The prisoner was committed in default of $500 bail.

DISCHARGED SOLDIER DEFRAUDED.

Frederick Walge, a returned soldier, made an affidavit setting forth that on the 4th of November last, while on Hart's Island, he gave Edward Stelzer, an Austrian civil engineer, of No. 120 Bowery, with whom he had recently become acquainted, his bounty money, amounting to $570, requesting him to deposit the same in a savings bank in the name of Frederick Walge, but that, instead of doing this Stelzer deposited the money in the Bowery Savings Bank in the name of E. Stelzer F. Walge, combining the names so as to make it seem to the bank officers that the bank account stood in favor of one name only; that, having done this, Stelzer gave the deponent a certificate of deposit showing that the money had been deposited to the name of Walge, and that on the 10th of January last Stelzer drew the money and appropriated it to his own use. These alleged facts came to the knowledge of the deponent shortly after his release from Hart's Island, two or three weeks since, and he made them known to Mr. Joseph Strauss, interpreter at Police Headquarters, and that gentleman sent him to the Tombs Court, where he made the affidavit upon which Stelzer was arrested, yesterday, by Officer Phelps, of the Broadway Police. The accused was committed for trial.

SHARP PRACTICE.

Yesterday morning, Mrs. Mary Ann Dinan, of No. 9 Vandewater-street, gave a hundred-dollar Treasury note to Mary Gilbert, an Irish woman, instructing her to get it exchanged for bills of lesser denomination. The woman went to a grocer's, but was unable to get change, and on returning professed to know nothing of the money, stoutly asserting that Mrs. Dinan had given her blank paper merely, and not a hundred-dollar bill. In default of $1,000 bail, the accused was committed for trial.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

ROBBED BY HER ESCORT.

Miss Maria Redgrave, of No. 95 Thompson-street, preferred a charge of robbery against William Kean, a young person whom she accompanied to the New Bowery Theatre on Thursday evening. She says that while on the way home, feeling dizzy, she sat on a stoop in Doyer-street, and that Kean then garroted her and took her watch and wallet and fled therewith. The fugitive was apprehended by Policeman Lears, and by Justice Mansfield committed in default of bail.

PICKPOCKET IN A RAILROAD CAR.

Policeman Larvenbach, of the Seventeenth Ward, apprehended John J. Williams, on Thursday evening, on a Second-avenue Railroad car, and Mr. Adolph Hershman, of No. 405 Fifth-street appeared, yesterday morning, and complained that Williams had picked his pocket, taking therefrom a gold watch and chain. It is alleged that after taking the watch and chain Williams flung them to the floor of the car, and that a passenger took them thence. Declining to accept bail, Justice Mansfield committed the accused for trial.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

EXTENSIVE OPERATIONS IN COAT-PATTERNS.

Officers Tilley and McCullum, of the Third Ward, apprehended John Harris, a Polish tailor, of No. 7 Hester-street, on complaint of Mr. Leopold Newbauer, of No. 93 Chambers-street. The affidavit against Harris recites that on the 19th of June he applied to the deponent for coat-patterns to make up, and that the deponent gave him six patterns, but that Harris, instead of making up the goods, sold them to one Louis Johnson, telling that person, at the time of sale, that they had been stolen. In like manner, it is alleged, Harris obtained from Mr. George W. Nelson, of No. 120 Chambers-street, unmade garments of the value of $191 68, and sold the same to Johnson, and of Mr. Henry H. Thompson, of No. 140 Fulton-street, and Messrs. Bradford & Co., of Broadway and Leonard street, he also obtained goods to make up, valued at $58 57; all of which he sold to Johnson. The latter was arrested, yesterday, by Detective Officer Tilley, and both prisoners were committed for trial. Johnson, who is a young Prussian, transacts business at No. 1 Second-street.

Yesterday Morning's Police Returns.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT UP TOWN.

Mary Lowrie, a miss of 14, was seriously injured in Mr. Pritchard's weaving works, at No. 115 West Thirty-fifth-street, on Thursday afternoon, her clothing having become entangled in the machinery. One of her arms and both legs were fractured before she could be rescued. She was taken to St. Luke's Hospital.

DROWNED OFF THE BATTERY.

On Thursday afternoon the propeller *Essex*, of the New-Jersey Central Railroad line, accidentally capsized a row-boat containing two boys, whose names have not been ascertained. One of the youths was drowned, and the other was saved by a row-boat belonging to a man-of-war lying in the harbor.

A Card from Mr. Welsh.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your police reports of this morning you state that I was held for examination on a charge of robbing a soldier of $185, when, on the contrary, I was honorably discharged from custody. The soldier, Dominick Markeman, stated to the Court that he had no money, and consequently could not have been robbed; this in spite of the malicious attempt of Sergt. Phillips, of the Twelfth Precinct Police, to get him to swear to a downright lie, he the (Sergeant) knowing all the facts in the case.

MICHAEL WELSH.

Harlem, Friday, Aug. 11, 1865.

The Fire Parade in Philadelphia.

The Firemen's Association of this city, representing the whole of the New-York Fire Department, have made all necessary preparations for attending the great firemen's parade in Philadelphia, on the 2d of October. There will be sixty members, principally from among the firemen and engineers of the department. They will be accompanied by the Seventh Regiment Band, under the leadership of Prof. Grafulla. Messrs. Thos. Lawrence, Peter Y. Everett and Assistant Engineer Lamb, the committee, leave this evening for Philadelphia to perfect the necessary preparations for their intended visit.

Engine Company No. 44, "Live Oak Association," also intend participating in the October parade. This organization has appointed Messrs. Wm. F. Squires, Chas. L. Miller, Wm. M. Oakley and John J. Miller, a committee to make preparations for the company, and will leave this evening for Philadelphia.

Several other companies contemplate a visit to the City of Brotherly Love on the occasion of the triennal parade of the Philadelphia Fire Department.

Music in the Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that if the weather is fine there will be music on the Mall at the Park, to-day, commencing at 4:30 o'clock, by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. Dodworth. The following is the

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Park March.

1. Overture, "D'Eliza et Claudio" .... Mercadante
2. Song, "I Ask You, Pretty Birds" .... F. Gumbert
3. March, "The Parade" .... Bartholemew

PART II.

4. Grand selection from "Semiramide" .... Rossini
5. La Violetta Mazurka .... Faust
6. Fantasia on song of "Beautiful Dreamer" .... Foster
7. March, "Tigers" .... Dodworth

PART III.

8. Overture, "Midsummer Night's Dream" .... Mendelssohn
9. Soldiers' Polka .... Strauss
10. Waltz Frulinglieder .... Kuhner
11. Lucia Quickstep .... H. B. Dodworth

The Union.

Personal.

Gen. Alex. S. Webb has been promoted for "gallant conduct during the war," to Brigadier-General, by brevet, in the regular army, and will remain on duty as Brevet Major-General of Volunteers and Inspector-General of the Military Division of the Atlantic.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Removals and Reappointments in the Croton Aqueduct Department.—The Croton Aqueduct Board have appointed Wm. S. King Register, *vice* Thos. B. Tappen removed. Ex-Alderman Walsh has been appointed Clerk to the President of the board, *vice* John McCauley removed. Mr. Tappen formerly held the office of Assistant Commissioner of the Croton Board, but was removed in 1862 to make way for the present incumbent, and was subsequently appointed Register.

The Fire Department.—The regular afternoon session of the Board of Commissioners was held at Firemen's Hall yesterday. Considerable routine business was transacted by the board, but nothing transpired of especial public interest. The expected election of the Board of Assistant Engineers did not take place.

Snakes Around.—About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, a gray snake between two and three feet long, was seen descending the side of a house corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirteenth-street. It is supposed to be one that escaped from Barnum's Museum, as it was quite unlike the common snakes often seen about old buildings.

Drowned while Bathing.—Francis Collins, of No. 143 Nineteenth-street, was drowned while bathing off West Twenty-first-street, at about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The body has not been recovered.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Alleged Navy-Yard Frauds.—The examination into the circumstances connected with the alleged frauds in the Navy-yard was continued yesterday before United States Commissioner Newton. Mr. B. Noyes, for the defence, was recalled, and testified to working on book-cases in the shop, but did not see them removed therefrom. Was paid by the government while at work upon them. Mrs. Rebecca Maxson, sister-in-law of one of the accused, testified to being in John Maxson's house on the evening after 1st January, 1864. Never saw a book-case or desk in the house. Would have seen it if there. Was in the habit of visiting there frequently. Mr. Maxson resides at No. 94 Gold-street. Chas. Maxson, brother of accused, testified to being in the house before and after the 1st of January, 1864. Did some carpenter work. Never saw a book-case or a desk in the house. Daniel Mehan and Edward Pearce testified to the same effect, and the examination was further adjourned until Monday next.

Burglary by Boys.—Five boys between the ages of 10 and 15 years, named Christopher Hogan, John Henry, Andrew Haines, Thomas Dolan and Daniel Cavanagh, were arrested on Thursday, on the charge of entering the residence of Samuel Osborn, No. 294 Henry-street, while the family was absent, and stealing property to the value of $25. The boys also destroyed furniture to the value of $450 with an axe. The accused were held for examination.

A New Station-house.—Ground was broken on Thursday last in Gates-avenue, near Marcy-avenue, for a new station-house for the Forty-ninth Precinct Police. The building will occupy two lots, and will cost, according to contract, $18,257. It is expected that the structure will be completed by the 1st of January next.

Accident at the Catharine Ferry.—Last evening, a man named Keegan had both his legs crushed while sitting on the pier at Catharine ferry. The boat struck the pier before he could get to a place of safety. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

Williamsburgh.

Sudden Death on Board the French Ship Talisman.—The ship *Talisman*, of Havre, France, arrived at the foot of North Eleventh-street, E. D., on Thursday, from Liverpool, and about 8 o'clock the same evening, a seaman on board, (James F. Liston,) died suddenly. Coroner Barrett was notified, and held an inquest at 9 o'clock last night. From the evidence taken, it appeared that deceased had been in bad health during the voyage, and on the day of his death was suffering with paralysis. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with these facts. Deceased was a native of St. Malo, France, aged 51 years. The French Consul will take charge of his remains and effects,

The Losses by the Kent-avenue Fire.—The entire loss of Messrs. Leininger & Thill, proprietors of the Empire Flint-glass Works, destroyed Thursday noon, will amount to about $100,000, on which there was only $45,000 insurance, distributed as follows: Central Park Insurance Company, $2,500; Hoffman, $2,500; Market, $5,000; Columbia, $2,500; Croton, $2,500; Citizens', $8,200; Williamsburgh City, $5,000; Fulton, $5,000; Harmony, $1,500; Exchange, $3,000; Brevoort, $3,000; Montauk, $3,000; St. Nicholas, $1,500.

A Wife-Beater Sent to the Penitentiary.—Henry Keating, a wealthy grocer of Greenpoint, was sent to the Penitentiary for thirty days by Judge Dailey, yesterday, for beating his wife unmercifully the night previous.

NEW-JERSEY.

An Adroit Female Thief—She Sails Under False Colors—Over $500 worth of Property Found in Her Trunk.—A few days since, Mr. G. W. Thorn, a resident of South Bergen, wishing to obtain a servant girl, applied for one at the office of Mr. Henderson, in Nassau-street, New-York. Among those who were desirous of obtaining the situation was a prepossessing, modest-appearing young woman, who gave her name as Sarah Henry, and stated that her parents resided in Williamsburgh. She presented a recommendation from Mrs. F. W. Hodgkiss, of Elizabeth, (with whose husband Mr. Thorn was acquainted,) in which it was stated that Sarah had resided in her family for fifteen months; that she was perfectly honest; was a Protestant, and had regularly attended the Episcopal Church. Upon this recommendation, Mr. Thorn immediately engaged the girl, and upon returning home at night, congratulated his wife upon their good fortune. The following morning the girl came to her new place, bringing with her a trunk and bundle of clothing. On Wednesday last, Sarah complained of being too unwell to work, and left for home, saying that if she did not get better soon she would send for her trunk. On Thursday Mrs. Thorn missed quite a number of articles of wearing apparel, when her suspicions fell upon the girl, and upon further examination, it was found that by means of false keys a number of trunks had been opened and the contents overhauled. The girl's trunk was then opened, when it was found packed full of stolen goods, consisting of lace curtains, costly female under-garments, linen sheets, towels, about thirty spools of thread, half a dozen pocket-knives, a valuable diamond ring, a costly breast-pin, a gold thimble and numerous other articles, in all valued at about $500. In the trunk was also found the property stolen from Mr. Thorn. Mr. Thorn then proceeded to New-York and called at the office of Mr. Hodgkiss, who informed him that during the fifteen months Sarah had resided in his family, they had been constantly missing wearing apparel and other articles, and during that time half a dozen girls suspected of committing the robberies had been discharged from his employ, but they never for a moment suspected the real thief until the present developments. About 6 o'clock on Thursday evening Sarah returned to Mrs. Thorn's house to get her trunk, when Mr. Thorn caused her arrest. Yesterday the prisoner was taken before Justice Bedford, and after an examination was held, she was committed to the County Jail, to await trial at the October term of court. While the examination was in progress, the prisoner exhibited no emotion, but on the contrary, her bearing was that of one hardened in crime, and apparently indifferent as to the result.

Operations of a Forger.—About 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a young man, having the appearance of being a business man, stepped into the ship-chandlery store of Messrs. Woolsey & Terry, in Hudson-street, Jersey City, and represented that he had a vessel repairing at Allison's ship-yard, and desired to purchase some oakum at the same rates as they furnish it to Mr. Allison. This being assented to, he ordered twelve bales, and then left the store, returning again in a few minutes, when he presented in payment a check for $140, drawn on the Second National Bank of Jersey City, purporting to have been countersigned by Mr. Allison. Not doubting the genuineness of the check, the stranger was paid the balance, amounting to $40, and departed, saying that he was in a hurry to get the next train for Newark. After he had left, the check was sent up to the bank, when the clerk of the store was informed that it was a forgery, and that a similar one had been presented a few minutes previous. It is probable that other parties have been swindled in a like manner. Upon inquiry at the railroad depot, it was ascertained that a man answering the description of the forger had gone out in the 5 P. M. train and word was immediately telegraphed to Chief Wambold of Newark, but as the train at that time had probably passed Newark, his arrest was doubtful. The forger was 23 or 24 years of age, about five feet six inches in height, dark complexion, with small dark whiskers and moustache. He had on a black silk hat, dark cassimere coat and dark pants.

Fraud and Seizure of Liquor.—A couple of days since, Chief of Police McMannus and Aid Doyle, by virtue of a search-warrant, proceeded to the premises, corner of Grand and Barrow streets, Jersey City, occupied by Peter McClennen, alias George Shanning, and made a seizure of five casks of liquor, which, it is alleged, were obtained by fraudulent representations, from E. H. Hellmer, a liquor dealer doing business in Brooklyn. McClennen was arrested on Monday last by a Brooklyn detective and taken to that city, but on the following day, while being conveyed to court, managed to escape and has not since been heard of. McClennen is represented to have been frequently engaged in fraudulent transactions of a similar character to the above.

A German Funeral.—The funeral of Mr. Pabst, who died suddenly at a pic-nic at Mount Pleasant Park, on Tuesday, was attended on Friday afternoon by a large concourse of sympathizing friends, including the Turnverein of Jersey City, and a club from Newark, together with the Turners' band and several singing societies. The remains were interred in the Jersey City Cemetery. At the grave the singers performed a dirge, and, with the religious services, the effect was peculiarly solemn.

Sectional Difficulties.—For some time past there has been a bitter feeling existing between the young men of Elizabeth and Elizabethport, situated some three or four miles apart, and a number of severe fights have recently taken place, resulting in parties receiving injuries. On Thursday afternoon, a young man named Albert Sayres, together with several of his companions, were arraigned before Justice Noe, charged with having stabbed Alberd Dixson, of Elizabethport, during a melee, inflicting a serious wound in the left thigh. The accused was held in $500 bail to answer the charge at the next term of court.

Postmaster of Jersey City.—Mr. Henry A. Greene has been reappointed Postmaster of Jersey City.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000 Am. Gold		141⅛	200 Mich. S. & N. I.		65⅝
10,000 do.	s3	141⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. Pr.		62½
10,000 O. & M. Cer.		24⅜	100 Cum. Coal Co.	b3	42¾
400 Erie Railway		85⅝	300 do.	s3	42½

Market not very active; closed rather weak.

[Advertisement.]

"To be, or not to be—that's the question."

Whether to suffer with mental anguish,
Feverish lips, cracking pains, dyspeptic agonies,
And nameless bodily suffering,
From want of nerve and unfounded prejudice;
Or, whether with sudden dash,
Jump into the general current,
Seize a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS,
And, as Gunther swears, be myself a man again.
Three months it is since thus I thought
And spoke, with faith exceeding weak.
But Gunther said my eyes were sallow,
My visage haggard, my breath tremendous bad—
My disposition troublesome—in fact,
He gently hinted I was fast becoming
Quite a nuisance, and strongly insisted.
And it was thus I reluctantly yielded.
Four bottles now beneath my vest have disappeared.
Friends say, a changed man now is Jones.
My food has relish, my appetite is keen,
My step elastic, my mind brilliant, and
And nine pounds, avoirdupois, is added to my weight.
A gentle hint, followed before too late,
Quite gratifying to the tailor, as well as Dr. Drake.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Grouse! Grouse!! Grouse!!!—You can't get Grouse for dinner to-day, but you can leave your orders at RICHARDSON'S, No. 100 William-st.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Hibernia	Aug. 12	New-York	Glasgow.
City of New-York	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Aug. 12	New-York	Hamburg.
Erin	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernian	Aug. 12	Quebec	Liverpool.
Asia	Aug. 16	Boston	Liverpool.
Circassian	Aug. 19	New-York	South'ton.
Lafayette	Aug. 19	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

Bremen	Aug. 2	Southampton	New-York.
Moravian	Aug 3	Liverpool	Quebec.
China	Aug. 5	Liverpool	Boston.
Borussia	Aug. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Belgian	Aug. 10	Liverpool	Quebec.
America	Aug. 16	Southampton	New-York.

Havana, New-Orleans and Panama.

Corsica	Aug. 12	New-York	Nassau, N. P.
Star of the Union	Aug. 12	New-York	New-Orleans.
Manhattan	Aug. 15	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Costa Rica	Aug. 16	New-York	California.
Ericsson	Aug. 19	New-York	Nicaragua.
Montezuma	Aug. 22	New-York	Kingston, Ja.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

Mails for Europe, via Liverpool, per steamer *City of New-York*, close to-day at 1:30 P. M.; for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer *New-York*, at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Nassau, N. P., per steamer *Corsica*, close to-day at 10 A. M.; for New-Orleans, per steamer *Star of the Union*, at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

Aug. 11—*In steamship Virginia, from Liverpool*—Wm. B. De Garmo, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson and 5 children, Mrs. Mullineux, Mr. and Mrs. Muldor, G. Garigali, J. Hoare, R. Cappel, Mr. Redmond, E. Ridings, B. Gorstenberg, Mrs. and Miss Sepper, B. Halsham, J. F. Combs, M. Strauss, S. Sechel, J. Kenigsburger, R. Baurst, B. Tottle, C. Diedrich, Chas. Reynolds, John Class, John Dawson and son, W. H. Offensendt, Miss Tate, Mr. and Mrs. Young, D. H. Nutting, lady and 2 children, Mrs. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Ford and 5 children, Miss Mason, Mr. and Mrs. A. O'Brien, and 823 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 07 | Sun sets....... 7 03 | Moon rises..10 22
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..11 32 | Gov. Island.12 21 | Hell Gate.... 1 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 11.

Cleared.

Steamships New-York, (Brem.,) Von Ottendorp, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Erin, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Hibernia, (Br.,) Crig, Glasgow, F. Macdonald & Co.

Steamers Elizabeth, Fowler, Baltimore; George H. Stout, Borden, Washington, J. Hand.

Ship Resolute, McDirmid, Mobile and a market, T. C. Schmidt.

Bark N. M. Haven, Cow Bay, Miller & Houghton.

Brig W. R. Kibby, (Br.,) Blankenship, Matamoras, Smith & Dunning.

Schooners S. Adams, Talbot, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.; C. L. Vandervoort, Baker, Boston, A. Howes; Armadillo, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; J. W. Allen, Doane, Cow Bay, N. L. McCready & Co.; Good Will, (Br.,) Johnson, Harbor Island; Julia, (Br.,) Parr, St. John, N. B., and Windsor, D. R. De Wolf; Alexander Young, Young, Camden, C. B. Swain; Constitution, Wheeler, Mobile, I. B. Gager; J. A. Griffin, Foster, Wilmington, N. L. McCready & Co.; S. E. Brown, Place, Jacksonville, Jas. J. Eager; Thos. Martin, Leighton, Charleston, G. W. Brown; Bengal, Golt, Portland, J. V. Haviland; Hudson, Tinker, Elizabethport, J. Boynton's Son; Robt. J. Leonard, (Br.,) Flaveling, St. Johns, N.F.; P. I. Nevius & Son; J. Grant, McGuiness, Georgetown.

Arrived.

U. S. gunboat Hibiscus, Martine, Key West Aug. 4.

Steamship John Gibson, Kelly, Washington, D. C., 43 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Virginia, (Br.,) Lewis, Liverpool July 26, and Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and 857 passengers to Williams & Guion. July 27, off Tuskar, passed steamship City of Limerick, bound E. 28th, 10 A. M., off Fastnet, steamship China, bound E.

Steamship Chesapeake, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Commander, Terry, Wilmington, N. C., 64 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamer Monitor, Borden, Fortress Monroe 26 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Bark Theresa, (Brem.,) Christoffars, Bremen 48 ds., with mdse. and 253 passengers to Herman Koop & Co. Had 3 deaths and one birth on the passage.

Brig Maid of Erin, (of Westport, N. S.,) Davis, Ponce, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to order

Brig J. Richards, Gowdy, Fajardo, P. R., 24 ds., with molasses to Boyd & Hincken.

Schr. Ella, Van Norton, Zaza 22 ds., with sugar, etc., to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. R. Blew, Peterson, Richmond 6 ds., with ammunition to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Schr. Petrel, Blunt, Hatteras Inlet 5 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. E. J. Scott, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John D. Griffen, Gould, Gloucester, with fish to James A. Stetson.

Schr. Isabel Alberto, Tuttill, New-Haven.
Schr. Nelson, Harvey, Boston, with granite.
Schr. Shepard A. Mount, Young, Brookhaven.
Schr. Fanny Fern, Daniels, Newport, for Rondout.
Schr. Medford, Hopkins, Mystic.
Schr. Adelaide, Hogan, Newport.
Schr. Justice, Taylor, Newport.
Schr. Maria Whitney, Snow, Providence.
Schr. Crusoe, Kellum, East Machias.
Schr. Jane, Borum, New-Haven.
Schr. Champion, Hall, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Pushaw, Glover, Fall River.
Schr. Entire, Kennirg, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Champion, Clark, Stamford, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Nautilus, Billsbury, Providence.
Schr. John Manlove, Burdict, Newport.
Schr. Zicavo, Heath, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Magellan, Cranmer, Bridgeport.
Schr. Pennsylvania, Warner, Providence.
Schr. T. G. Miller, White, Providence.
Schr. Annie V. Bergen, Thompson, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Golden Gate, Chase, Providence.
Schr. Henry Hobart, Robinson, New-Haven.
Schr. R. Borden, Borden, New-Haven.
Schr. Eva, Baryman, New-Haven.
Schr. S. C. Tyler, Tyler, Allen Point, for Philadelphia.

SAILED—U. S. steamer Hartford.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 11—Arr. steamer Salvor, from New-York; ship Fanny Fern, from Ardrossan; barks Eugenie, from Trapani; Avola, from Cienfuegos; brigs Timothy Field, from Guantonomola; C. H. Frost, from Philadelphia.

Also, arr. ship Eliza, Calcutta.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., July 28, brigs Eastern Star, Griffin, for New-York in 7 ds.; Semanthe, Hopkins, wtg. cargo.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

ELIAS HOWE Jr
INVENTOR & MAKER. NEW YORK U.S.A.

FOR TAILORS AND MANUFACTURERS.
THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY, No. 629 Broadway, New-York. Agents wanted.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

I am receiving daily calls from Soldiers' Widows, desiring to make some arrangements by which they may procure a

WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE.

A loyal Virginian widow, having lost her husband and two children in the Union armies, made application for one to-day. Calling upon her reference, I found him willing to place $20 to her credit toward procuring the Machine. Perhaps some one else will assist this and similar cases. If not by making a donation, send in their orders for their own families, accompanied by the price, and thus assist in RECONSTRUCTING THE SEWING-MACHINE BUSINESS.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE,

for Heavy Tailoring, or Leather-work—to RENT, and *all of the rent allowed* if purchased. No advance made on the manufacturers' prices.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

for Sale, Repaired, and Instruction given in their use; to Rent, and kept in order without charge; *one-half of the rent allowed if purchased*. Competent operators for family sewing sent to residences with machines.

Having increased facilities for the accommodation of customers, any increase of patronage will receive the same prompt attention as formerly.

J. T. ELLIS,
No. 939 Broadway,
Corner 22d-st.. up-stairs.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
NOS. 35 AND 37 VESEY-STREET,

Are now opening a very fine invoice of MOYUNE TEAS, by the HAVERSHAM, which they are offering in lots to suit the country and city trade at cargo prices. In the invoice are very fine IMPERIALS and GUNPOWDERS, suited to Southern trade. Also, we are now offering a fine invoice of FOO CHOW OOLONG, by the COREA, among which are some very fine lines.

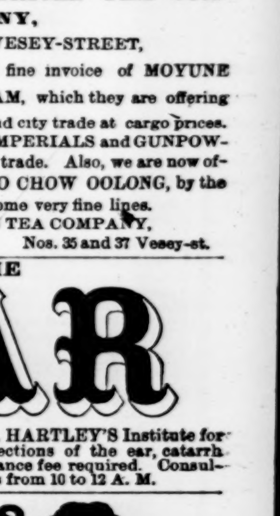
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-st.

THE
EAR

1,166 BROADWAY.—Dr. HARTLEY'S Institute for the special treatment of affections of the ear, catarrh and throat diseases. No advance fee required. Consultation free. Reception hours from 10 to 12 A. M.

PEREGO'S
PATENT BOSOM
SHIRT.

In addition to our usual stock of MEN'S FURNISHINGS, we have opened a full assortment of FASHIONABLE



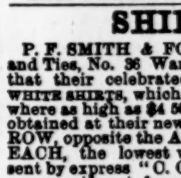
CLOTHING,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

IRA PEREGO & SONS, No. 187 Broadway, N.Y.

SHIRT NOTICE.

P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, manufacturers of Shirts and Ties, No. 36 Warren-st., hereby notify consumers that their celebrated "Sea Island"* "soft finish" white shirts, which are retailed on Broadway and elsewhere as high as $4 50—*never less than $4 each*—can now be obtained at their new Retail Department, No. 3 PARK ROW, opposite the Astor House, at THREE DOLLARS EACH, the lowest wholesale price. Six shirts will be sent by express "C. O. D.," and can be returned at our expense if not found satisfactory. Men's furnishing in great variety. Superior linen collars $2 per dozen.

*Trade Mark—Entered according to act of Congress.



ADDRESS TO SMOKERS.

POLLAK & SON,
MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTURERS, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st. Pipes and Holders at retail and wholesale, cut to order, mounted and repaired.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 479, Aug. 11, 1865.
19, 9, 73, 25, 13, 76, 74, 8, 35, 20, 36, 65, 69, 27,
KENTUCKY—Class No. 480, Aug. 11, 1865.
78, 8, 50, 48, 31, 38, 36, 17, 27, 19, 28, 34, 24,
SHELBY—Extra Class No. 379, Aug. 11, 1865.
15, 32, 49, 7, 1, 65, 19, 63, 72, 11, 20, 69, 45, 48,
SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.
SHELBY—Class No. 380, Aug. 11, 1865.
58, 67, 1, 34, 68, 38, 78, 37, 31, 72, 39, 64, 3,
SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.

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